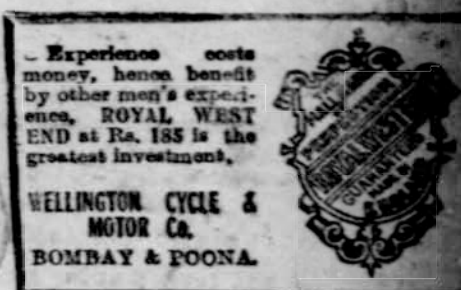




The Bombay Chronicle



FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 41

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1920.

TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date About	Steamer	Tons
10th Feb.	Neoralla	8088
11th "	No Steamer	
12th "	Karnala	8881
13th Mar.	Tyanka	8595
14th "	Khyber	8848
15th "	Bromen	11540 Extra

Conveying Troops.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAIT, CHINA
& JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

Date About	Steamer	Tons
18th March	Dhawa	5,178 To China

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND
PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamer	Tons
23rd Feb.	Ohaka	Karachi via Kathiawar
17th "	Bariora	Karachi & Persian Gulf
19th "	Lhase	Karachi Direct
25th "	Karagala	East South Africa via

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage
for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be as-
certained with

MACDONNELL, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicoel Road, Fort, Bombay.

23rd Feb. Ohaka Karachi via Kathiawar

17th Bariora Karachi & Persian Gulf

19th Lhase Karachi Direct

25th Karagala East South Africa via

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Nicoel Road, Fort, Bombay.

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17th Bariora Karachi & Persian Gulf

19th Lhase Karachi Direct

25th Karagala East South Africa via

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL
BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Branches: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore,
Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow,
Madras, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches:
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.

London Office—
2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Authorized Capital Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
Subscribed Capital Rs. 7,58,72,400/-
Paid-up Capital Rs. 1,50,31,388/12

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of
Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and in-
terest allowed on daily credit balances from
Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of
2 1/2 per cent. per annum. If the balance to
the credit of any account does not fall below
Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st
January and 30th June, interest will be
allowed during that period at 2 1/2 per cent.
per annum. No interest is allowed unless
the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-
yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on
Deposits fixed for one or two years and for
shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained
on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on
Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per
annum. Rules may be obtained on appli-
cation.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted
on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities
and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and
collected and every description of Banking
and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,00,000/-
STERLING RESERVE FUND Rs. 21,50,00,000/-
SILVER RESERVE FUND Rs. 21,50,00,000/-
RESERVE LIABILITY OF
PROPRIETORS Rs. 15,00,00,000/-

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 5, Gracechurch Street,
E.C.

BOMBAY OFFICE: 48, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy, Hongkong, Kobe, Shanghai, Canton, Malacca, Colombo, Singapore, Hankow, Harbin, Peking, Yokohama, Rangoon, Ipoh.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and in-
terest allowed half-yearly on daily balances
of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per
annum provided the sum accrued amounts
to Rs. 5/-.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying
periods on terms which may be learnt on
application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PUR-
CHASED on the principal commercial centres
of the world.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE
business undertaken.

C. M. WILSON,
Agent.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE,
Byulla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.

Sub-Branches:
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following
terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate
may be deposited within any one year from
1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two
or more persons and the balance made payable
to one or more of them or to the survivor or
survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of
four per cent. per annum on the minimum
monthly balance exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on appli-
cation at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 17TH SEPTEMBER, 1858.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN
COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000/-
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 90,00,000/-
RESERVE FUND Rs. 61,00,000/-

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from
Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of
2 1/2 per cent. per annum. If the balance to
the credit of any account does not fall below
Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st
January and 30th June, interest will be
allowed during that period at 2 1/2 per cent.
per annum. No interest is allowed unless
the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-
yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on
Deposits fixed for one or two years and for
shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained
on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favour-
able terms—rules on application.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or
for shorter periods at the rates of interest
which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favour-
able terms—rules on application.

M. HOMIYAMA,
Manager.

Open Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE
BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1888.

Subscribed Capital Rs. 100,000,000/-
Paid-up Capital Rs. 61,000,000/-
Reserve Fund Rs. 25,000,000/-

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta,
Canton, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, Ma-
nila, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Shang-
hai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Yokohama.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened
for approved customers, and interest is al-
lowed at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum on
daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000
provided that the amount of half-yearly in-
terest is not less than Rs. 5/-.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one
year or shorter periods on terms which may
be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange
business transacted.

G. IWAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 297,
Moraby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

BHARAT INSURANCE
Co. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Bombay,
Delhi, Kharagpur, Ahmedabad, Nagpur, Luck-
now, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore,
Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed Rs. 80,00,000/-
Surplus about Rs. 1,00,000/-
Claims paid about Rs. 25,00,000/-

Specialties:—Moderate premium, ready or
variability, prompt payment, female in-
surance, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTH, Manager, B. I. Co. Ltd.,
(Share Buildings), Bombay.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHI & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

251, HORNBY ROAD,
Above Home Rule League.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with
Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies
throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
Moderate rates and liberal Policy condi-
tions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented dis-
tricts.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed Rs. 1,20,00,000/-
Claims paid exceeds Rs. 35,00,000/-
Annual income exceeds Rs. 25,00,000/-

All classes of Life Insurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet indi-
vidual requirements may be obtained on appli-
cation.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit
Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000/-
Investment in Government and Approved
Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Cur-
rency of the Government of India in terms of
the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit
according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The
superintendence as to Rates, Mortality, Investiga-
tion and Valuation, is entrusted to an ex-
perienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the
widows of subscribers to a monthly pension
from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of
caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very
moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in
case the wife predeceases. Twelve months
grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWAS-
JEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay).

IMPORTANT SALE BY AUCTION OF CHINESE
AND JAPANESE FURNITURE
IVORY CARVING, RARE SATSUMA
BRASS AND BRONZE WARE AND OTHER
OBJECTS OF ART.

On THURSDAY, the 19th and FRIDAY, the
20th February, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) each day
at the large Rooms of the Auctioneers.

A large and varied assortment of Satsuma,
including medium and exceptionally large size
Vases, Incense Burners, Jars, Bowls,
Plates, Tea Sets and Cups and Saucers,
all in silk lined cases. A collection of Cloisonne
vases, large flower bowls, Koros and wall
plates, all enamelled in beautiful colours, and
artistic designs, a fine collection of Carved
Ivory Figures, Animal and other subjects,
Ivory Pagodas of unusual large size, tusk
boxes, a large assortment of Bronze and
Wooden articles, D'Almeida cigar cases,
Antimony ware.

Also articles of Chinese and Japanese fur-
niture of elegant design, including carved
arm and without arm chairs, centre and side
tables, stands, one artistically designed writ-
ing table with gold lacquered panels and a set
of very valuable four chairs and a table carved
and lacquered and inlaid.

Articles are on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th Feb. 1920.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 22, Meadows Street, Fort.

Auction sale of all the stock-in-trade of Shop
No. 12, of Grant Road, Kanadai Terrace and
Shop No. 12, of Grant Road, Kanadai Terrace, mark-
ing hospital at New Churni Road.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will
by order of Sheth Vasanji Narayanji, Public
Trustee in possession and on account and at the
risk of Sheth Vasanji Narayanji, sell by Public
Auction the undermentioned two shops.

Shop No. 12, of Grant Road, Kanadai Terrace,
at the undermentioned dates on premises.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Shop No. 12, at Grant
Road Kanadai Terrace.

All the stock-in-trade of Sheth Vasanji Nar-
ayanji including different sorts of piecegoods, ho-
sery, fancy piecegoods, singer sewing machine,
sliding door cupboards, tables, chairs, etc.
etc.

At 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Shop No. 14, of Sheth
Narayanji Markandeya Hospital 'all the
stock-in-trade of Sheth Vasanji Narayanji in-
cluding coloured and fancy piecegoods, cholis, pelkas,
singer sewing machines etc., etc., furniture
etc.

The above is on view.

Auction Sale of a Valuable Immovable Prop-
erty situate at Bhandari Street without the Fort.

HIGH COURT CIVIL NO. 374 OF 1919.
Balaji Annaji Varnashi of Bombay
Shimpi Hindu Inhabitant a merchant
residing at Bhandari street near Null
Bazar outside the Fort of Bombay Plaintiff

vs.
Blimabai widow of Vithoba Annaji Varnashi
of Bombay Shimpi Hindu Inhabitant
residing at Bhandari street near Null
Bazar outside the Fort of Bombay Defendants.

Under instructions from Balaji Annaji Varnashi
and Shankar Anandji Shaugurji Jodhpur
receivers appointed in the above suit in pur-
suance of the Consent Decree, dated the 22nd
day of December, 1919, Messrs. GANDHI and Co.
Auctioneers, will put up for sale by
Public Auction the undermentioned immove-
able property on THURSDAY, the 26th day of
February 1920 at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the pre-
mises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government land
or ground situate at Bhandari Street in the
City of Bombay together with the messuage,
tenement or dwelling house standing thereon
containing by admeasurement 187.50 square
yards or thereabouts and situated within the
Registration Sub-district of Bombay and reg-
istered by the Collector of Land Revenue un-
der Old No. 1862, New No. 8389, Old Survey
No. 227 New Survey No. 4911 and assessed by
the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates
and Taxes under C Ward No. 7530 Street No.
10-182 and bounded as follows: that is to say
on or towards the East by the Bhandari Str-
et or towards the West by a public passage,
on or towards the North by the property of
Goolam Hossain and now of Nathu Harry and
on towards the South by the property of
Govabai wife of Ganjee Changanjee.

For further particulars and conditions of
sale applications should be made to the under-
signed at Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers
at their office No. 11, Humam Street, Fort.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th February, 1920.

MESSRS. RICHARD & CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS,
3, Church Gate Street.

By the order of the Officer in Charge,
Clothing Depot, Bombay. Messrs. RICHARD
& CO. will sell by Public Auction at Cloth-
ing Depot, Grain Depot, "G" Shed, Mazagon,
on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 9.30 a.m.
(S.T.), Blankets, Boots, Ankle, Old Gunny,
Country shoes, Old Woollen and Cotton
Clothing, Old Timber, Scrap iron, etc., etc.

RICHARD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th Feb., 1920.

JUST READY

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' HATS

IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGN

Jockey Hats, at Rs. 15/- each

Georgette Hats, at Rs. 15/-

Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats, at Rs. 20/-

Wameshanta Hats, at Rs. 10 & Rs. 12/6 each

AHMED E ESAALI

MERCERS, MILLINERS & LADIES' DRESS-MAKER,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 479.

ATLANTIC ASSURANCE CO.
LIMITED.

MESSRS. ALLEN BROS. & CO. (INDIA) LTD.

CANADA BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

beg to advise the Insuring Public that having secured the Marine
Agency of the Atlantic Assurance Company, Limited, they are
now prepared to accept Marine Insurance on behalf of this
Company.

OPEN DAILY FROM 4 TO 8 P. M.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL
MUSEUM.

The Permanent Exhibition

OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS,

AT GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.

Admission Free.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists
Auctioneers and Share Brokers.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES CHECKS OF
THE RACHEL MILLS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th inst. at 3
p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by
Public Auction at the open ground, opposite
the gate of the Dharmraj Gully of the Multi
Jetha Market by order of Messrs. J. K. Shah
and Co., and on account and at the risk of
Messrs. J. K. Shah and Co.

1 bale check of the Rachel Mills No. 2751.
1 bale check of the Rachel Mills No. 181.
1 bale check of the Rachel Mills No. 3251.
1 bale check of the Rachel Mills No. 24.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF
UNSERVICABLE AND SECOND-HAND
CLOTHING.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 3
p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will
sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at
25, Meadows Street, Fort.

A large lot of unservicable and second-
hand clothing.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th February, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

First eight parts this week
Last five parts next week

THE EMPIREDAILY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

LOVE'S STRUGGLE THROUGHOUT THE AGES
LOVE'S STRUGGLE THROUGHOUT THE AGES.

A Romeo and Juliet love in Paris, the Beautiful, terminated by the massacre of St. Bartholomew.
And finally a modern romance of a sweet young girl who battles successfully against the odds of adversity, temptation, and harrowing underworld opposition in a tense drama, full of thrilling episodes. The Great Labour Strike. The Frame-up of the Girl's Husband. The Reprieve from Execution.

Over 200,000 Dollars to produce.
125,000 People, 1500 Horses,
1200 Chariots.

"INTOLERANCE"

Next Week!!

LAST FIVE PARTS OF
"INTOLERANCE"

Mr. Pochkhanawalla's Party

Illustrated Book of 'INTOLERANCE'
may be obtained for annas Four.Given at Calcutta in honour of Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawalla, General Manager,
The Central Bank of India Ltd.

A WOMAN WHO WAECKED EMPIRES

THE SIREN OF THE NILE, who made the Conquerors of the World cringe at her foot.

"Cleopatra"

the Queen of Egypt, re-incarnated in 1920.
The Most Glorious, gorgeous

Theda Bara

Super-Picture directed by the eminent

WILLIAM FOX
and to be presented to the Bombay Public next Saturday by
MESSRS. K. D. & BROTHERS

(New Churney Road, Bombay)

A Film that will spell-bound audiences by its vastness and greatness.

"Cleopatra"

has cost full One Million Dollars, has taken up six months of time for the making of it,
and has engaged five thousand actors and one thousand horses.

It is a Fox Wonder Picture.

Never before in the history of photodramatic production has there ever been such a lavish and costly display of decorations as in this magnificent scene.

NEXT SATURDAY
NEXT SATURDAY

This Colossal Photo-Film at the

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road)

Keep Ready for this awe-inspiring sight!

IT HAS COST RUPEES 30,00,000

THE EMPRESSTo-day
6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

"IDEAL" PICTURE PLAY

"The Adventures of Deadwood Dick"

Deadwood Dick is the pet hero of Britain's boyhood, and there is not a man who will not delight to renew acquaintance with him.

LAST THREE EPISODES THIS WEEK!

4. Deadwood Dick's Red Ally
5. Deadwood Dick foils Brigham Young
6. Deadwood Dick's Detective Pard

An Interesting Comic Film.

"Welcome Home"

SCREENED AMIDST DEAFENING APPLAUSE AND VOCIFEROUS CHEERS.
The Film of the Moment—the Topic of the Town.

"SHAKUNTALA"

Produced by the Oriental Film Company, and directed by Mr. Suchet Singh.
The Immortal Episode by Kalidas, the "Shakespeare of India."
Please do not let your under a delusion that this film is the ordinary third-rate rubbish because it is an Indian Production.

"Shakuntala"

THAT YOU SEE ON THE

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

Screen is a Class Production that can challenge the best of Western Films.
Innumerable European, Parsi, Hindoo Families have unanimously given their verdict,
after seeing this wonderful screen achievement that

"Shakuntala"

is worthy of a Ben Wilson or a MacGowan.
Miss Dorothy Kingdon as

"Shakuntala"

is simply enchanting.

Do not tarry, for Time throbs on, and very shortly this monumental Indian Filmwork will be leaving Bombay.

Half Rates.

Four Shows to-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

THE EXCELSIORTo-day
at 9-30 p.m.

T. Daniel Frawley

PRESENTS

The Frawley Company

In a Repertoire of the Latest London and New York Successes
To-day Tuesday 17th at 9-30 p.m.

"FOR EVER AFTER"

A Romance by Owen Davis.

Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. Booking for to-night's Attraction
at the Theatre. Seats booked by Tel. No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.
No Cinema Show to-day at 6-30 p.m.

AS YOU SEE

The Concluding Chapters of the Patriotic Pathe Serial

WOLVES OF KULTUR

This Week at the Popular Picture Rendezvous.

THE MAJESTIC

You draw a breath of relief being assured that you were at least free from such hellish Machination.

Four Houses Daily. 5-15, 7-0, 8-45, & 10-30.

Next Saturday The Great Sensational Masterpiece

The Circus of Death.**Children's Welfare League.**

Give your sympathy and support towards the welfare of the CHILDREN OF INDIA by attending the

Grand Fancy Dress MASK & DOMINO BALL

to be held at

THE TOWN HALL,

On Thursday, 19th February,
Under the Patronage of Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd who have kindly consented to be present.

Tickets can be had at all Clubs and Gymkhanas, also at Messrs. ROSE & Co. LADY OR GENTLEMAN Rs. 25. each including refreshments.

It is hoped that dancers will, if possible, come in fancy dress. It is optional whether Masks and Dominos are worn.

DANCING 9-30 UNMASK 11 O'CLOCK.

HOUDINI

The Master Mystery

FOURTH WEEK

Shows at

7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.

THE

Globe Cinema

SANDHURST ROAD.

PRIZE SHOW ON WEDNESDAY EVENING AT 5 P.M.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

BACK FROM BAGHDAD

To-day at 9-30 p.m.

HUMPHREY BISHOP

Comedy and Operatic Company presenting Their greatest Success. The Pantomime

"Ali Baba"

(first produced in Baghdad)

The story of the Arabian Nights in a wonderful setting

A Huge and Immediate Success.

New Artists! Magnificent Scenery!

Beautiful Dresses! Oriental Music!

Novel Dances!

THE MOST ORIGINAL PRODUCTION EVER SEEN IN INDIA.

This talented and popular company will appear at the Royal Opera House for
One Week Only.

During which they will present the Pantomime and specially selected programmes from their extensive operatic and Vaudeville repertoire.

Prices: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, & 1.

BOOKING AT S. ROSE AND Co.

Picture Programme.

To day, Wed., Thurs., and Fri. at 6-30 p.m.

Famous American five reel drama

"As a Man Thinks."

A high powered Modern Day Drama based on the absorbing topic of the Double Standard of morality. Wild scenes of revelry at the masked ball of the Artists' colony in the Quarter of Paris are here depicted with faithful verisimilitude.

Also a fine Comic

A Delightful Entertainment!

Prices: Rs. 1/8, Rs. 1/-, Ans. 3, & 4.
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

Season Commencing Monday 23rd February at 9-30 p.m.

WALTER MAXWELL

has the honour to announce the return visit of

R. B. Salisbury

and his production of

"The Quaints"

In

"Pierrotland"

Special Children's Matinee on Saturday
28th at 5 p.m.

"The Quaints" were on Enormous success
at the Royal Opera House Bombay in 1915.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN

is the exquisite work turned out by

Mehta Harilal Ramkrishna and Company.
GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS

at 183-84, Abdul Rehman St., Bombay,
where beautiful jewellery of artistic design of gold, silver, diamonds, etc., have been universally praised.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS EXECUTED BY
S.P.P. GUARANTEE GIVEN.

ACHES

IN THE BONES

No doubt it is rheumatism which has its first effects on the bones. There is a remedy of course, and it is our best suggestion for quick relief. Try

Odman's

CYPRESS SALVE

(rub it on and rub out the pain)

Get a package to-day

Rs. 1-4-0 by post free

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.
14 St. Memon St., Market, BOMBAY.

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Illustrated
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PUBLIC MEETING AT NIGHT AT SHANTARAM'S CHAWL.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, February, 17 1920.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY AND SADDLER REPORT.

We are glad to notice that there is a
proposal before the Bombay University
Senate asking it to appoint a committee
to examine how far the recommendations
of the Report of the Calcutta University
Commission may be found useful in put-
ting our own educational house here in
better order. We hope there will be no
delay in getting such a committee ap-
pointed. As a matter of fact the Bom-
bay University has been surprisingly di-
latory in the matter. The Universities
of Madras, the Punjab and Allahabad
have already appointed such committees
and they are investigating how far the re-
commendations of the Saddler Report can
be utilised by them. In their recent Re-
solution reviewing that Report the Gov-
ernment of India declare their intention
of introducing legislation at an early date
for the reconstitution of the Calcutta Uni-
versity and, what is more important,
proceed to give expression to their own
views on certain points of general im-
portance in the development of a sounder
educational system all over India. We
are concerned in this Presidency with
many similar problems which the recon-
stituted Calcutta University will have to
deal with as a matter of urgent necessity.
As the Calcutta University Commission
pointed out, the two dominating factors
which influence school organisation in
Bengal are the Matriculation Examination
and the method of recognition. In this
Presidency also in considering how far
secondary education is to develop on
fruitful lines, we are confronted with the
difficulty of ascertaining at what stage a
pupil should be considered fit to enter
upon the university course. We have
substituted for the Matriculation Exami-
nation, conducted solely by the Univer-
sity, a School Leaving Examination con-
ducted by a Joint Board on which both
the University and the heads of impor-
tant secondary institutions have represen-
tation. But the University has yet to lay
down a definite line of policy regarding
the development of University courses;
particularly in the direction of the study
of applied science, post-graduate teach-
ing and the relations of the Univer-
sity with the Government, on the one
hand, and the affiliated colleges on the
other.

According to the Saddler Report, one of
the strongest points of criticism of the

existing school organization in Bengal is
that the high schools lack proper super-
vision in that Province and the Matricu-
lation Examination provides an insuffi-
cient test of fitness to pursue University
courses. We do not think this criticism
can be levelled at our high school organi-
zation, with the same force as in Bengal
but the point to investigate will be
whether the teaching given in the first
year and the intermediate classes of our
colleges cannot be made to form the
crowning part of an extended system of
secondary education. A counter propo-
sal to this suggestion is that recommend-
ed by the Saddler Commission for Ben-
gal, namely, the establishment of inter-
mediate colleges with the provision of a
number of vocational courses. There is
no doubt that the defect pointed out in
Bengal is equally in existence here, that
there does exist in our own University sys-
tem a confusion between collegiate and
school education. The intermediate sec-
tion of university education attempts here
also to deal by University methods with
large bodies of ill-prepared students. The
Saddler Report recommends that it should
be frankly recognised as a part of school
education and relegated to separate in-
stitutions apart from the University or-
ganization and placed under a body duly
co-related with the Department of Public
Instruction. The Government of India
in their Resolution leave it to the Local
Governments to take such action as they
think fit regarding this question of the
separation of intermediate from college
education and the placing of it,
together with secondary education, under
some suitably constituted body on the
lines of the board of secondary and inter-
mediate education proposed in the Re-
port. We hope the committee, which
the Senate will appoint to consider this
matters, will not overlook the fact that
a proposal like this is calculated to create
a difficulty of dual control, particularly
as the Government of India hasten to
assert that the board should be so con-
stituted as to secure the representation of
various interests and should be so related
to the Department of Public Instruction
as to obviate any undue abrogation of the
responsibility of Government for the ad-
equacy of school training. When such
board is established—and we presume,
it will be under the direct au-
thority of the Minister of the future, edu-
cation being a transferred subject,—it will
have to be decided what particular mea-
sure of control the board is to exercise
over secondary and intermediate educa-
tion. There is to be no undue abroga-
tion of Government responsibility for
the adequacy of school training, but we
do not suppose that it is intended to
make the board merely an examining
body.

Another important point for the com-
mittee of the Senate to consider will be
the question of affiliated colleges. Here,
too, we venture to suggest we are some-
what better off in Bombay than in Ben-
gal. The system of affiliated colleges,
the Saddler Commission says, though de-
fective according to modern requirements
and modern ideals, will long remain
necessary part of university organisation
in Bengal. The Report, therefore, sug-
gests that its inconveniences may be mi-
tigated by the establishment of a strong
central teaching body and the incorpora-
tion, as occasion arises, of unitary uni-
versities, such as that proposed for Dacca.
We hope in this Presidency, at least,
the occasion will soon arise to establish two
universities of a unitary type one at Poona
and another at Ahmedabad. It is al-
ways interesting to watch the passage of
a university from a federal to a unitary
type and the process no doubt
involves many a technical and admini-
strative difficulty. In Bombay,
however, it will be easier to
establish a strong central teaching body
with control over colleges located only in
this city, and to have the group of in-
stitutions for higher education at present
existing in Poona incorporated into a se-
parate university, which will also be
central teaching body. Ahmedabad may
follow suit and may perhaps develop into
a university, particularly strong in the
teaching of technological courses. The
number of affiliated institutions then will
be very small, those in the Southern di-
vision being affiliated to Poona, those in
the Northern Division passing under the
control of Ahmedabad. Such an arrange-
ment will leave Bombay free to develop
into a unitary University of great impor-
tance and magnitude. It can then de-
vote particular attention to its post-gra-
duate courses, and its teaching of science,
both pure and applied, can then really be
worthy of the name of the university. At
the moment Bombay, high-souled
in its hospitality, appears more
concerned about the adequate hous-
ing of its cold weather tourists
than about the provision of facilities
for the teaching of higher science, the
buildings, meant for the Institute of
Science being converted into a passenger
hostel. We earnestly hope the
Senate will insist upon secur-
ing the establishment of a strong repre-
sentative committee which will report

within a specified time and, in a practi-
cal manner, so that, we shall not be lag-
ging behind other parts of India in the
promotion of higher education.

ENCOURAGING INDIAN TALENT.

The Government of India have ap-
pointed a Committee to enquire into the
grievances of the Telegraph Department.
We are glad that the question of the
salary of the staff, which has been
causing disaffection among the workers
of the Central offices, is taken up for
immediate enquiry and settlement. The
representatives of the telegraphists who
have gone to Delhi, have, we understand,
by no means understated their claims,
and as the whole recruitment of the staff
requires overhauling, we would draw the
attention of the Government to a point
of grievance which they have not, in their
reference, asked the Committee to re-
view. Indian subordinates in the depart-
ment are not being fairly treated. In
practice the distinction has operated
against Indians. The bulk of the men
entertained in the general scale, are Eu-
ropeans and Anglo-Indians, and the pre-
text on which they are given preference
in the matter of pay and promotion, is
that they are liable to be called upon to
serve in all parts of India. The suppo-
sition is that the members of the local
service, who are Indians, serve only in
a single province while the members of
the general service are running about in
all parts of India. In practice, the dis-
tinction means nothing, and the mem-
bers of the general service derive a series
of advantages which are denied to the
local scale into which Indians are, we
need not say, thrust in the service.
Between the work of the average man
serving on the local scale and that of the
men serving on the general scale, there
is no difference whatsoever. In effect,
it is an example of racial patronage.
The general scale pay is from Rs. 75 to
Rs. 200 on a graduated system of promo-
tion. The men serving on the local
scale start on Rs. 50 and end with
Rs. 130. The differentiation is scanda-
lous and artificial, while between the
competence of the men in the two scales,
there is no choice to be made. Further
the men serving on the general scale get
a house allowance of Rs. 20 in the
larger towns; in smaller stations they
get either Rs. 5 or free quarters. The
work done by both classes of men is
identical. On the theoretical argument
that the members of the general service
have to flit about zealously in all parts
of the Empire, they are given an advan-
tage which men on the local scale resent
as discriminatory and unrighteous. The
bulk of the men serving on the general
scale belong, as we have said, to Euro-
pean or semi-European extraction.

The principle of racial discrimination,
in spite of specious professions to the
contrary, becoming increasingly flag-
rant. Last week, a notice was put on
the board in the Wilson College inviting
Indian graduates to service in
the Telegraph department on
Rs. 75 a month in the gen-
eral service and on Rs. 40 a month in
the local service. But Indians so
serving should be graduates! An equally
cordial invitation to serve on the same
scale is extended to Anglo-Indian boys
and girls of standards VI and VII; so that
Indians, who are competent to teach
Anglo-Indians in any school, and a
number of school boys and girls of the
same category, are invited to start in
the department and try their chances on
an unfair footing! Is this just? How
can Anglo-Indian boys and girls be
rightly given a footing equal to that
granted to Indian graduates? Are their
respective abilities identical to deserve of
the same start without differentiation?
The humbug about "British character-
istics" has ceased to pass muster among
intelligent people. In effect, it is a
call of humiliation to Indians in their
own country and the offer of favouritism
to Anglo-Indian boys and girls on the
basis of kinship. The students of the
Wilson College naturally felt the insult
involved in Indian graduates being lumped
together with young Eurasian girls
and boys, and we understand they pro-
tested against the placard in the
notice, and that Principal McKenzie,
after deep embarrassment, decided on
keeping the happy offer on the notice-
board to the advantage of young Indians
when he was indoctrinating in ideas of
philosophy as well as of Christian
brotherhood! Principal McKenzie is a
man of exceptional rectitude, and we
would not consciously cavil at the utterly
un-Christian basis of treatment which
he had consented to display on the
notice-board. But we ask Mr. McKen-
zie how he could approve of an offer
which reduces his blossoming students
to the acquisition and status of boys and
girls whom he, no doubt, recognises as
worthy of instruction under the young
men who are called upon to serve in the

Telegraph Department for the
same career. We are not
surprised at the protest of nearly
four hundred students made against the
proposal. The fact is that the differen-
tiation of service in the Telegraph De-
partment is based on racial considera-
tions, and the first step needed for the
restoration of contentment is the equali-
sation of service on the basis of merit.
Indian members of the staff have been
patient enough, and it is time for the
Department to straighten up the methods
of recruitment without undue racial
partiality.

Notes of the Day.

Nationalisation.

After parrying the question for months,
Mr. Lloyd George has definitely declared
himself against the nationalisation of mines
which the Sankey Commission had, by a
majority, recommended. There are three
commanding factors in the situation. The
miners have been in favour of nationalisa-
tion; Mr. Lloyd George, whether by convic-
tion or by Tory association, is against it;
and he is not able to keep members of the
Labour Party in the Government to main-
tain the semblance of non-partisanship in the
Coalition. The resignation of Mr. Barnes
is being followed by the resignations of other
Labourites in the Government. From the
miners' point of view, it is a strong and com-
prehensive opposition they have to face, inas-
much as prominent Liberals, like Mr. As-
quith, have declared themselves against na-
tionalisation. Mr. Lloyd George is not to
calculate the strength of the forces arrayed
against him, and with Mr. Harcourt's
speech he cannot any longer profess surprise
at sudden decisions. The miners, being prac-
tically unanimous, feel themselves capable of
paralyzing the forces of Government and get-
ting their terms. It is now the duty of the
Special Trades Union to devise the time and
method of the direct action necessary to com-
pel Government to accede to their demand
and theirs is not an idle threat.

The Fiji "Riot."

The message from Suva (Fiji Islands) re-
garding the arrest of two hundred Indian
"rioters" and the injury to three European
constables in the course of the process, will
be received in this country with grave con-
cern. It is unfortunate that the correspon-
dent at Suva should be so very brief in his
communication and should be silent as to the
details of the wholesale arrest of Indians
there, the nature of the rioting and the
extent of the casualties if any, suffered on
the Indian side. Evidently the "riot" has
some relation to the general strike recently
reported. The Government of India should,
however, lose no time in ascertaining the
facts at once and making them available to
the public of this country at the earliest
possible moment. That the recent abolition
of the indenture system in the Fiji Islands
has been received with anything but good
grace by the planting world there, we have
good reason to suspect. But we did not
imagine that any untoward developments
would ensue as a result of the recent notifi-
cation. We await further light on the situa-
tion with serious concern, hoping, however,
that the trouble is not of any grave nature.
A Fashionable Plea.

Sir James Wilson retired in 1910 from the
Indian Civil Service after 35 years of service
in different spheres of work in India. He
may be trusted to speak of the new condi-
tions of the Service without exaggerating
its attractions. His testimony at a time when
the Service is represented as repellent to
Britishers, may be accepted as worthy of
notice. Writing to a Calcutta paper, Sir
James speaks in existing terms of the
emoluments of the Service under Mr.
Montagu's generous regime, and recom-
mends it as one of the finest careers in the
world. Sir James says: "May I draw the
attention of all clever young Britons to the
changes recently announced by the India
Office in the rules regarding pay, leave and
pension for the Indian Civil Service which
make it, even more than before, one of the
finest careers in the world?" Sir James
admits that even before Mr. Montagu's
largesse, the Service was one of the finest
careers in the world and that present attrac-
tions enlarge old-time luxu-
ries. We draw attention
to this opinion to show the utter hollowness
of the fashionable plea that the Service is too
low for the consideration of the ranks that
compete in Britain.

First Grade College at Surat.

The Sarvajani College of Surat has
applied to the University for leave to raise
it to the First Grade from next June. The
copy of the application is a very encouraging
statement of the progress of the College
during the last two years. The University
has to examine the claims of the college in
respect of buildings, staff and financial
stability. There can be no doubt that
the position of the college deserves the sanction
of the University for its being developed into a
First Grade institution. The need of a good
college in Surat invited the Society to start
an institution there. A fine and spacious
building to accommodate 500 students is
being constructed. The Society proposed
to build a hostel consisting of five blocks
large enough to accommodate a hundred
students. The staff secured by the
Society, we understand, is not inferior
to any belonging to the recognised
First Grade Colleges of Bombay, and
even if there are deficiencies, it is for the
University to encourage the college and
remedy them in course of time. The
college has applied for affiliation in five
branches of instruction, English, Sanskrit,
History and Economics, Logic and Philo-
sophy, Mathematics and Persian. The first
three subjects being organized for the
Honours course as well. We hope the
Syndicate and the Senate will approve of
the proposal and bring about the institu-
tion of a First Grade College in Surat. There
is need for it, the College is equipped for
it and the duty of the University is to
accept it.

THE MILNER MISSION.

NATIONALISTS TO FORM BASIS FOR NEGOTIATIONS.

TO BE COMPATIBLE WITH BRITISH INTERESTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 16.

Cairo.—The Milner Mission is leaving Egypt early in March. It is hoped that the Nationalists and leading Egyptian statesmen will together formulate a basis to enable the negotiations to be continued in London and Lord Milner is prepared to meet them compatibly with the British interests, but if it is impossible to find a basis for negotiations, Britain will make decisions independently.

GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

SCHIFFER'S STATEMENT ABOUT THEIR TRIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Feb. 16.

Schiffer, Minister of Justice, today stated that the Supreme State Attorney was already taking steps to bring German war criminals, mentioned in the Allied extradition lists, to trial before the German courts in accordance with German law.

CHARGES AGAINST ENTENTE SUBJECTS.

LIST PREPARED BY GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Feb. 16.

A Berlin paper learns that the names of the Entente subjects accused of cruelty and illegal acts during the war have already been printed and will appear shortly.

RED ADVANCE TOWARDS DNIESTER.

DENIKIN'S FOLLOWERS PRESSING BACK BOLSHEVIKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 9 a.m. Feb. 16.

The War Office report regarding the situation in South Russia on the 8th instant says that the Red advance towards the Dniester continues. The Bolsheviks in the Crimean sector, where they penetrated the defences of the isthmus some distance, have been driven back to their starting-point. Renewed Bolshevik attempts to cross the Maniche and the Don have been repulsed with heavy loss, but a force crossed the Sea of Azov from Taganrog and has gained footing on the southern coast.

The followers of Denikin in the West Caucasians are pressing the Bolsheviks back.

KOLTCHAK SHOT.

BY HIS OWN MUTINIOUS SOLDIERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Feb. 16.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the "Daily Herald" says he has learnt from a reliable source that Koltchak was shot by his own mutinous soldiers, when he was handed over to them by Czechs to whom he had fled.

CABLE ITEMS.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—After a prolonged conference between the management and the workers, it has been decided to continue Messrs. Brinsmead's pianoforte factory for a probationary period.

New York.—President Wilson is making satisfactory progress towards recovery.

Paris.—The death has occurred of Gaby Deslys, as the result of a series of operations following on severe illness.

HOUSING PROBLEM AT KARACHI.

A Karachi correspondent writes:—It is proposed to meet the local difficulty of house accommodation by importing British manufactured ready built bungalows, which may be re-erected complete for occupation a few days after arrival in India. The reference is to the various standard designs of tropical bungalows supplied by Messrs. Boulton and Paul, Limited of (Norwich) England. Contractors to the Admiralty, the War Office, etc., etc., whose famous steel structures, and steel and timber-framed buildings for every possible requirement may be met with in all parts of the globe. It is understood that the manufacturers' prices, including freight to Karachi compare very favourably indeed, with the cost of erecting buildings by local material and labour.

NATIONALISATION OF MINES.

THE PREMIER'S CHALLENGE.

SERIOUS DEVELOPMENT EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Feb. 16.

Mr. Lloyd George has now definitely and clearly thrown down the gauntlet to the miners on the question of nationalisation and the events of the next couple of months are likely to be most momentous, as it is quite possible that the threat of Mr. W. Lunn M. P. of a general miners' strike may not prove an empty boast, for there is little doubt that the majority of miners are strong supporters of nationalisation as a result of the ardent propaganda campaign which has been carried on for months past in the coalfields.

The whole position in view of the Premier's challenge will be examined by forthcoming Special Trades Union Congress at which a decision will be reached regarding "direct action" as the means of compelling the Government to accede to the miners' demands. It is believed that it was to this danger that Mr. Lloyd George was referring in the House of Commons when he spoke of the anarchist dangers at home with "knowledge, responsibility and apprehension."

FURTHER REDUCTION OF HOURS.

THE ONLY ACCEPTABLE CHANGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Feb. 16.

The Legislative Council of the United Textile Factory Workers' Association has passed a resolution opposing the proposal temporarily to extend working hours and declaring that the only acceptable change would be further reduction of hours.

EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

FINANCIAL ASPECT OF NEW SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

At a meeting of the Calcutta University to be held on the 28th instant, the following will be taken up among other business:—The Syndicate to recommend the Senate that a letter be addressed to the Government of India, emphasising the necessity for an immediate scrutiny of the financial aspect of the proposed scheme of reconstruction of University and Secondary Education. An accurate ascertainment of sums, initial and recurring, which will be needed for the purpose of a definite assurance that the requisite funds will be available for at least ten years and suggesting that details be worked out by a small Committee appointed by the Government of India and composed of (1) a representative of the Government of India (2) a representative of the Government of Bengal (3) three representatives nominated by the Senate.

RUSSIA ROUSED.

VIGOROUS DOMESTIC CAMPAIGN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 14.

A Moscow wireless report states that Russia is now about to concentrate all her energies on carrying out her domestic campaign against cold, hunger and the laziness of the masses. The strikes especially are to be put down ruthlessly. A Moscow wireless peace bulletin makes it very clear that the food situation in Central Russia is very serious. In order to bring in the grain from the outlying provinces everything is being done to repair the rolling stock and the railway tracks and the whole population is being forced to work to these ends.

TRAGEDY AT BARRACKPUR

TWO N.C.O.'S KILLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

The Military barracks at Barrackpur on Wednesday morning was the scene of considerable excitement when two N.C.O.'s of the 3rd Brahmins were killed by rifle shots. It appears that Havildar Major Ram Avatar Sukul shot Jemadar Gokul Prasad with his rifle, the bullet penetrating his heart and causing instantaneous death. The Havildar Major then shot himself by placing his rifle under his chin. The police and military authorities, and the Cantonment Magistrate were immediately on the scene and the usual inquest on the dead bodies was held by the police. The cause of the tragedy is not known.

TURKEY'S PLIGHT.
THREATENED DISMEMBERMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. midnight Feb. 16.

Referring to the problems facing the new Peace Conference opening in London, Mr. Wilson Harris who represented the "Daily News" at the Peace Conference in Paris states that there is a substantial agreement between the Allies on the main points of the Turkish settlement.

The Sultan will be left at Constantinople, while the Gallipoli Peninsula with the opposite coast will be occupied like the shore of the Bosphorus by the interallied force.

SMYRNA TO GO TO GREECE.

Smyrna is likely to go to Greece. Armenia will be given independence, but the actual frontiers are yet to be defined. The amount of control to be exercised over the Turks in Europe promises to provoke controversy.

tention and delicate problems are likely to arise with regard to Syria, Palestine and Arabia.

FATE OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

"TWO SOLUTIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Feb. 16.

Paris.—M. Millerand, in the course of a statement before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber, said, with regard to the Turkish question, that two solutions were under consideration: the first, depriving the Turks of Constantinople; and the second, leaving the city in the hands of the Turks with certain international guarantees. M. Millerand said that France favoured the second solution.

FORCES IN TURKEY.

DEMAND FOR THEIR REMOVAL.

The All-India Khilafat Conference resumed its sittings in the mandap on the site of the Mastanshah Tank, Bombay, last night. The Hon. Mr. Gulam Mahomed Bhugri presided and there was again a large attendance. The proceedings could not commence until 10-30 p.m. on account of the late sitting of the Subjects' Committee. Maulana Abdul Muji Badayuni moved the following resolution:—

"That in the opinion of this Conference it is absolutely necessary to urge upon the British Government to remove those forces from the Turkish territories which are kept there in addition to those allowed by the terms of the Armistice and to stop those expenses which are now incurred for perma-

SIND KHILAFAT CONFERENCE

DEPUTATION TO GOVERNOR.

A special session of the Sind Khilafat Conference was held at Larkhana early this month. The following resolutions, among others, were adopted:

(1) That this Conference declares its spiritual allegiance to H.I.M. Sultan of Turkey and deprecates the past.

(2) This Conference respectfully urges that H.I.M.'s Government should impress on the Peace Conference to settle the question of Khilafat holy places and Islamic territories in accordance with Commands of God and his Prophet. Such a demand is being repeated by Hindus and Mohammedans all over India, and therefore this Conference prays that His Majesty's Government may not be a party to any other settlement.

(3) This Conference expresses its com-

HOPEFUL SITUATION IN S. AFRICA.

EUROPEAN SENTIMENT BETTER IN NATAL.

HINDU-MOSLEM FRIENDSHIP.

DURBAN, Feb. 15.

Mr. C. F. Andrews wires from Durban:—Natal European sentiment better than Transvaal. Indian education more advanced. Hindu-Musalmán friendship firmly established. Communities working together. Re-organising Indian association therefore whole situation hopeful.

nently keeping possession of those territories.

Maulana Badayuni said their hearts were sore at the delay which had occurred in their demands being repelled to. Their demands were righteous and the conscience of the world would be on the side of righteousness. They should carry on a vigorous, constitutional agitation to have their demands considered by European statesmen.

Maulana Fakir Sahab, seconding the resolution, said that wherever Mahomedan possessions had passed into European hands, the Mahomedan population of those places had diminished in numbers, as was evidenced by the thinned Mahomedan populations of Crete, Thessaly and Macedonia. In conclusion he asked those present to earnestly appeal to Government to remove the forces from Jaziratul.

REMOVAL OF FORCES FROM JAZIRAT UL-ARAB.

Dr. Noor Mahomed moved the following amendment:—

"That in the opinion of this Conference it is absolutely necessary to urge upon the British Government to remove all those forces from the Jazirat-ul-Arab which are kept there and to stop all the expenditure which is now incurred thereon."

Dr. Noor Mahomed said the territories in which the Holy Places were situated should be in no other hands than Moslem.

Mr. Abdul Muji Sindhi, seconding the amendment, said they should tell the Government that it gave infinite pain to Mahomedans to see these territories in non-Moslem hands. He opposed the original resolution, which, he said, if passed, would hurt the feelings of Mahomedans, and he appealed to those present to pass the amendment.

Mr. Zafar Ali Khan supported the resolution. Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan said it was for the Conference to accept the resolution or the amendment, but he would just tell them that the resolution had come out of the Subjects' Committee after a long discussion and had been put before them by two Ulama. If British troops were altogether withdrawn from Mesopotamia, there would be none left there, under the conditions existing at present, to guard the Holy Places.

The proposer and the seconder of the resolution accepted the amendment, and the original resolution as modified by the amendment was carried.

plete confidence in Moslem Deputation that has left for England with Moulana Mahomed Ali at its head, and hopes that it will manfully place Moslem point of view clearly before members of Peace Conference and before other British and European statesmen; and further hopes that the deputation will receive all assistance at the hands of British ministers.

(4) That this Conference earnestly invites the Mussalmans of Sind to subscribe to the Khilafat Fund which has to meet the expenses of deputations and of other similar demands.

The Conference reiterated the urgent demand of the entire people of Sind that Government officials who started harassing the Khilafat agitators in Sind and who under colour of their official position maltreated the persons and menaced the respect and safety of men of recognised sanctity in the District of Larkhana, and elsewhere in Sind, should be adequately punished and declared that "toleration of such methods is calculated to lower the authority of administration in Sind and has actually created undesirable unrest and urged that H. E. the Governor should therefore order the needful steps beyond a mere warning to be taken to meet out the deserved punishment to each of them by an open enquiry in order to restore in time our confidence in the administration now and secure it for the future.

The following gentlemen were appointed to wait upon H. E. the Governor for the purpose of the above resolution. Pir Jhandu Sahab (President); Pir Sahab Mahomed Imam; Pir Sahab Mahomed Ali Jan; Pir Sahab Pir Tash Ali Shah; Moulana Taj Mahomed Sahab; Mr. Jan Mahomed. K. Jumejo, Bar-at-Law; Mr. Tahitram, Editor "Larkana Gazette"; Pir Sahab Abdul Satar Jan; Mr. Jethmal Parsram, Editor "Bharatvasi"; Seth Haji Abdul Haroon; Moulvi Abdul Khaliq Sahab, of Jacobabad; Sayad Ahmed Akhtar Shah, of Lohori; Moulvi Asad Allah Shah; Seth Khudadad Khan Larkana; Seth Sheikh Abdul Razak.

The Conference has also passed the following resolution: "In view of the fact that Islamic territories are in the hands of non-Moslem powers and that attempts are being made against the existence of Khilafat Empire this Conference considers it necessary to make a declaration in accordance with the accepted doctrines of Islam that it is not proper for any Mussalmán to enlist in

RIOT IN FIJI.

THREE CONSTABLES INJURED.

IN ARRESTING 200 INDIAN RIOTERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 16.

Suva, (Fiji Islands).—Three Europeans special constables have been injured while arresting two hundred Indian rioters.

THE SILVER QUEEN.

CRASH AT KORUSKO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 9 a.m. Feb. 16.

Cairo.—The Silver Queen crashed at Korosko at five in the morning. The occupants were unhurt. The pilot, Van Ryneveld, has already applied to the Air Ministry for permission to purchase a machine in Cairo in order to fit in the Silver Queen's undamaged engines and resume the flight to the Cape as soon as possible. It is surmised that the accident occurred while the pilots were engaged in the most difficult operation of changing places according to the arrangement made beforehand.

THIRD VICKERS-VIMY

EN-ROUTE TO CAPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Feb. 16.

Cairo.—The third Vickers-Vimy is leaving for the Cape probably on the 13th. The machine, which has not yet been completed will be piloted by Major Welsh and Captain Haller.

RELIABILITY OF SURETIES.

INTERESTING LAW POINT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 14.

An interesting point concerning the certification of reliability of sureties arose before the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh over an application of Babu Ram Autar, Manager of the local branch of the Jaunpur Bank, who stands charged with embezzlement for transfer of the criminal case against him from Barabanki court to some other court. The court enquired from the Government Pleader on what grounds the Deputy Commissioner based his conclusion that the gentleman vouching for sureties knew nothing about them as it was a serious matter for a legal practitioner to vouch for people he knew nothing about. He would have to take notice of it. The Government Pleader admitted that there was nothing on record to show how the Deputy Commissioner came to the conclusion. The Judicial Commissioner passed an order transferring the case to the court of the City Magistrate of Lucknow, remarking that the circumstances justified transfer from Barabanki. He ordered accused to appear before the City Magistrate at the earliest possible opportunity and satisfy him about the sureties, as one of the sureties had mortgaged on his property. The Judicial Commissioner further asked for an explanation from the Deputy Commissioner as to how he came to the opinion that the legal practitioner knew nothing about the sureties.

M. AND S. M. RLY. MEN.

AGENT'S WARNING AGAINST STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 14.

The M. and S. M. Railway authorities in circular letter to the employees point out that anonymous letters are being circulated among the men at Perambur workshop, urging them to strike work. The Agent reminds the men that he has given them an increase of salary in gratuity, and warns that participation for previous service rendered. The Agent further urges upon the employees to bear mind, that if they cease work their re-employment will rest at the Company's discretion.

their army or render assistance or consent to do any service to such powers. Any person disregarding the above religious command will make himself liable to excommunication."

The Conference has placed on record its admiration and appreciation of the efforts of the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri, who has returned from Europe after his arduous labours in the sacred cause.

BURDWAN KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the Burdwan Muhammedan Association, the Burdwan Khilafat Committee has been raising funds amongst Muhammedans in the district for some time. A large number of meetings have been held in different parts of the district, where subscriptions in the shape of money and miscellaneous articles have been raised. The total cash collections up-to-date in the hands of the Treasurer, Moulvi Mohammad Abbas Sarhad, amounts to Rs. 2,500. This amount has been remitted to Mian Mohammad Chhotani, Treasurer of the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay. Further subscriptions are being raised.

JEWS AND PALESTINE.

SCHEME FOR A NATIONAL HOME.

TO BE DISCUSSED IN PEACE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 16.

The first Conference of the Executive Council of the Zionist Organisation since the war has opened in London nearly every country in the world being represented. Doctor Weitzmann said that the question of establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine would probably be discussed by the Peace Conference in London on the following day:—He had been assured that the settlement would satisfy the Zionist claims namely, the allocation of Palestine to Great Britain under a mandate to maintain and develop it into a Jewish National Home. Palestine, at present, was in a state of economic stagnation owing to the delay in disposing the Turkish peace treaty.

FRANCE THEATENS EMBARGO ON GERMANY.

FOR FAILURE TO DELIVER COAL TO ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 16.

Copenhagen.—A telegram from Berlin says it is semi-officially stated that M. Millerand has asked the German Mission in Paris to state that in view of Germany's failure to fulfil the conditions of Article 229 of the Peace Treaty whereby Germany undertook to deliver to the Allies 1,000,000 tons of coal monthly till April 30th, the time limits for Allied evacuation of the occupied territory have not yet begun to run also that 15 on March 1st Germany has not delivered the arrears of coal besides the full quantity due for February, France will be obliged to resort to economic and financial embargo and reprisals.

LETTS AND SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

Nahum Sokolow announced that he had had the most satisfactory interviews with M. Leon Bourgeois and M. Millerand. He has been informed that an armistice had been concluded between the Letts and the Soviet Government.

MR. MONTAGU BETTER.

BUT TO REMAIN IN NURSING HOME

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Feb. 16.

Mr. Montagu is progressing satisfactorily but will remain in nursing home for some time.

PRICE OF SILVER.

RISEN TO 89 PENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Feb. 16.

New York.—Silver has risen to eighty-nine pence and a half penny cash, a new record. Forward prices remain eighty-seven pence and a half penny. As a result of the removal of prohibition on the import of silver into India on private account, India as well as China bought yesterday.

SPECIAL MEDAL FOR TERRITORIALS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 16.

The King has approved the issue of a special medal to all the Territorials serving at the outbreak of the war and to all the ex-Territorials who served for four years before the war and rejoined at the outbreak of the war provided that they accepted for service overseas by September 30th, 1914, and are not entitled to 1914 or 1914-15 Star. This medal will be awarded to the eligible Territorials who served in India and other overseas garrisons outside the theatre of war.

EX-PRESIDENT POINCARE.

SENATE ADOPTS MOTION OF THANKS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Feb. 16.

Paris.—The Senate has adopted a motion of thanks to ex-President Poincaré.

RAOUL PERET.

ELECTED PRESIDENT OF CHAMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Feb. 16.

Paris.—M. Raoul Peret, ex-Vice-President of the Chamber, has been elected President. London, Feb. 12.—Saarbrücken.—Twelve cases of lethargic encephalitis have been isolated. There have been nine deaths from seventeen previous cases.

AHMEDABAD LETTER.

JOINT BOARD'S LETTER TO PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

FORMATION OF TRADE UNIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

Even the most secret things leak out at times and see the light of the day. So it is with regard to a confidential letter addressed by the Joint Board of the Bombay University to the Proprietary High School authorities, last September. The letter is made the vehicle of some charges levelled against the management. The proprietors are accused of promoting covert disloyalty and sedition in their school. The fact that Mr. Chandulal Shah, a teacher serving in the school fell victim to a shot during the April disturbances is the peg round which the charge is made to hang. Mr. Shah is said to have been brandishing a sword in the face of a European officer and to have injured him. What a military feat for a Bania in these times when even the members of warlike races have forgotten their trade!

The Joint Board seem to have been in all haste to make the charges as they seem not to have tarried a little to substantiate them. The various enquiries conducted recently into the disturbances prove the story not even to a tittle. Further, they have not even condescended to give the name of the complainant. I wonder whether they know it themselves. It is rather scandalous that a public and responsible body like the Joint Board should level such charges at a school which has a brilliant career behind it, with out being certain about them. It is believed in some quarters that the Board wrote the letter at the instance of the Government and if it be so, vain are those years of struggle when the stalwarts of the University such as Sir Pherozeshah Mehta had to fight hard and strong for independence. This trouble, coming soon after the quarrel of the school with the Educational Department with regard to the number of copies of the returns to be supplied has led people to various conjectures. Under the circumstances it is quite necessary that the whole matter should be thoroughly discussed in the Senate and mystery clinging round the subject cleared.

MILL-LABOUR UNIONS.

Leaflets have gone out from Shreemati Anasuya advising the workers to form unions for different departments of the mill industry. The millowners, the leaflets say, have resolved to consider reasonable demands proceeding from such bodies and to redress any grievances put forth by them. They even think of arbitration in case of disputes so that matters can be settled without the inconvenience of strikes. Shreemati Anasuya has asked, therefore, the leaders of the men to come forward and help her in forming unions without fear of any displeasure on the part of their employers. The unions when formed will greatly help the workers already in the midst of a struggle. Shreemati Anasuya takes the lead. Through the unions, many problems affecting the mill-labour in various walks of life can be tackled. There are intemperance, ignorance and various other miseries having a tight hold on the men. All these can be remedied and much good can come out from the newly promised co-operation of the millowners.

GUJARAT AND ASSOCIATIONS.

It is a matter of pride for Gujarat that the erst-while backward province is now giving a lead to the rest of the country in various things. Ahmedabad had the credit of starting a postal and R.M.S. Association, the first of its kind and in its wake have followed many in other parts of the country that seek affiliation from the parent institute. Recently, a meeting was held at Jetalpore—a village in South Daskroi Taluqa to consider the possibility of an agricultural association for the Taluqa. It is sought to look after the economic educational and other interests of the community. I hear that a similar movement embracing the whole province of Gujarat is also contemplated and will soon take a tangible form. Co-operation has been able to do much good on Poona side and even here in Broach. But much is still left undone. These associations will bring about much good with proper guidance and organisation.

MR. SHAUKAT ALI AND MAULANA

ABDUL BARI IN AHMEDABAD.—Ahmedabad had the other day the honour of a visit from Mr. Shaikat Ali and Maulana Abdul Bari who passed on their way to Sind to attend the Khilafat Conference at Larkana. The guests arrived here by the Kathiawar express but they had to return to Nadiad as they had promised the Nadiad people a visit. They motored through the city on their first arrival as the time was so short between the train times. However, a people's reception awaited them on their second arrival in the evening of the day. They were to be taken in a procession from the station to the Araf Musjid near Bhudher. The road leading to the Musjid was gorgeously decorated though at a short notice large crowds were seen moving on from the early evening. A large crowd followed the procession and it was difficult to make way at certain places without being jostled. One who was present at the time of the official celebration cannot but be struck with the contrast. Here were people rushing one after another, making it even impossible to walk. There was the fare almost deserted except for the long line of police stationed at short distances in expectation of the crowd. The procession made its way through continued cheers and the claps which were acknowledged by the Moslem leaders standing and bowing. It required two full hours to cover a distance of some two miles. The guests then retired for meals meanwhile crowds kept on collecting at the Musjid as a meeting was announced at the place. There was but little organisation at the meeting. Notwithstanding the assemblage

which numbered almost to twenty thousands bore it patiently for three long hours with but slight disturbances in the interval. The proceedings began by midnight. An address was presented and duly answered. They exhorted the people to help the cause of Khilafat which was all absorbing, with agitation and money. The meeting dispersed at one o'clock in the early morning of the next day.

CHILD WELFARE.

CONTROL OF BIRTH.

Dr. Kaikhurru K. Dadachanji has addressed a letter to the Medical Secretary, Child Welfare to be held in Bombay next month, pointing out the most important cause of Infant Child, and Girl-Mother mortality, ignored by the Committee of the Exhibition, and showing the necessity for the Control of Births as an essential preliminary to the Control of Deaths.

Dr. Dadachanji advocates the introduction of Birth control in India, and among other things states:—
Under the circumstances, arising out of child-marriages in India, it is desirable to preach the control of births as an essential preliminary to the control of deaths of infants and children and girl-mothers. It is perfectly logical to suggest that fewer births mean fewer deaths. So far as we know, all civilised countries have adopted Birth-Control with the object of replacing nature's improvidence by human providence, and the decline of the Birth-Rate in Europe and America is assigned by authorities on the subject to such deliberate artificial control of births. Hence to suggest the same rational expedient for adoption in India will, I hope, be considered appropriate by your Committee.

As you are aware, penal legislation against infant and child marriages under a certain age, has been passed by Indian States of Baroda, Mysore, etc., and in practice it has failed, as it was bound to. The reason for which is, not far to seek. No amount of legislation, however penal, can produce a revolutionary change in the social usages and customs of a people, sanctified by long traditions of ages past. The Social Reform movement has also failed miserably in altering this custom of child marriages.

Education, even upto the University Standard, has equally failed in altering the custom. Hence, it is evident that it may take centuries before any appreciable alteration in the custom of child-marriage is brought about. The only alternative therefore left to us is the feasibility of advocating and introducing Birth-Control in India. Leaving aside all sentimental objections of prudish people, as medical men, we can preach the doctrine of Birth-control and demonstrate its practice, believing it to be the greatest blessing that can be conferred by Western Medical Science on millions of young and immature girls condemned to premature maternity, by the horrible custom of child-marriages in India.

MADRAS E. S. COMPANY.

MR. ARUNDALE ON EMPLOYEES' DEMANDS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 16.

Regarding the correspondence that passed between the joint manager of the Madras Electric Supply Company and Mr. G. S. Arundale, latter setting forth the employees' demands, the Company wanted to know what authority Mr. Arundale had to represent them and wanted particulars regarding the Union, as to whether it was registered, whether it had any code of rules, also its strength, subscription rate, etc.

Mr. Arundale replied, stating that the Union was not registered and that being young had not yet formulated its rules and that its total number of members was 300 with a monthly subscription of one anna, and sent a list of those who supported his requests set forth on behalf of the employees, to make it clear that the demands emanated from an overwhelming majority of the men. To this the company replied that since his first letter substantial concessions had been given, and that since then they had received no representation from their men and had no reason to suppose that they were dissatisfied and also pointing out that stopping of electric power supply would put the public to much inconvenience and that if there should be a strike the company would have no option but to accept the situation.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

There was no change in the position in the share market. A fair volume of business was reported in Jute Mill shares, prices of which were quiet but steady. There was practically nothing doing in the coal shares, while in the miscellaneous section lower tendency prevailed without there being any feature of special interest. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal—Equitable prefs 78; Singar 13; Jute—Albion 765 and 769 s 1; Anglo-India 350; Belvedere 509 s 1; Belvedere prefs 100; Daihousie 531 s 1; Empire 77 1/4; Port William 492; Howrah 45 1/4 and 46 1/4 s 1; Howrah prefs (A) 100 1/8; Kamarkhaty 908; Kanaknagar 745 and 749 s 1; Kharadi 75; Provinces Cement 10 1/2 and 8 1/2 s 1; Reliance 48 1/8; Union 850 s 1. Tea—Bhatkawa 57 1/8.

Miscellaneous section—Bank of Bengal 1560; Behar Rice 9 1/2; Bengal Brass 7 1/2; Bengal Brigade and bolts 6 1/4 prem; British India Tobacco 9 1/4; British Ceylon Corporation 20; Clive Engineering 8 prem; Calcutta Steam Navigation Co. 100; Central India 100; Indian Iron and Steel 27 prem; Lawrence Jute 1921 at 6; Savan Sugar 12 1/2; Reliance Fire and Pottery 28; Tata Industrial Bank 38 1/4 prem.

Government Paper 34 per cent was quoted at Rs. 60 1/4 small lots at 61. War bonds (short loans) 95 per cent, 1925 at 99 1/8 per cent and 1928 100 1/8 per cent.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon opened the Fine Arts Exhibition at Senate House on Saturday afternoon. There were good variety of over 500 exhibits and about 23 money prizes with medals in select cases.

Rules and Reform Act.

THEIR NATURE AND SCOPE.

(BY A. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR.)

Mr. A. Rangasami Aiyengar, Editor, the

"Swadesamitran" writes:—
Considering the disjointed and haphazard manner in which public opinion has been invited on the draft Rules and Regulations that are to be the skeleton of the Reform Act it need not surprise the people of India if eventually they find themselves let in exactly as they were when the Morley-Minto Regulations were hatched up. Lord Sinha ought to be extraordinarily impervious indeed if in the work he is believed to be helping on in the Act of 1919, he should forget the experiences and lessons he must have had in his work on the Act of 1909.

In truth, the scope, variety, extent and effect of rule making involved in the Reform Act is enormous. It cannot easily be paralleled by any similar enactment—constitutional or otherwise in British legislation. Many of our people, concentrating attention on particular parts of the measure do not realise the full measure of this wholesale rule-making. It would be useful therefore to attempt to briefly group them together.

The rules that have to be made under the Act have to proceed from the Secretary of State in Council (ii) from the Governor-General in Council (iii) from the Governor or Governor in Council.

RULES BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(i) The Secretary of State in Council has to make rules (a) for regulating or restricting the exercise of the powers of superintendence, direction and control vested in him and his Council over the Government of India in consequence of the proposed present and prospective transfer of powers to ministers controlled by legislatures (b) for regulating the classification, recruitment conditions, of service, pay, pension, conduct, discipline, etc., of the Public Services in India, the institution of a Public Service Commission in India and the definition of its functions, the creation of an auditor general and the definition of his duties and the functions of his department. The Rules to be made by the Governor-in-Council comprise the subsidiary regulations they may make by delegation by the Governor-General in Council as well as the standing orders of business in the legislatures.

RULES BY THE GOVERNORS.

(i) Rules have to be made by Governors of Provinces for (a) distinguishing Governmental orders and proceedings between transferred and reserved subjects (b) the more convenient transaction of business in his executive council and with his ministers (c) regulating the relations between his executive council and his ministers for the purpose of the transaction of business of the local government.

RULES BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

(iii) The Rules to be made by the Governor-General in Council comprise the corpus of "the Rules to be made by the principal Act," as amended by the Reform Act, which are not required to be prescribed or regulated by any other authority as above detailed. All of them are subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council. They comprise nearly all the material part of the Reforms which the Act is to introduce. These Rules under the principal Act are to be made by the Governor-General in Council (a) for the classification in relation to the functions of Government as central, and provincial subjects, both of legislation and administration—a matter which under the name of division of powers and the vesting of residuary powers is always an elaborate and vital matter of definition in the constitutional enactment itself in all Dominions and foreign constitutions (b) for the definition and vesting of powers as to reserved and transferred subjects in the provinces—the starting point of the novel experiment to be tried by the Montagu Reform Scheme (c) for all the incidental arrangements financial and administrative thereby involved including the joint-separate purse system the recall and temporary administration of transferred subjects (d) for fixing the qualifications of provincial and central executive councillors where they may not be statutorily prescribed (e) for fixing, subject to the provisions of the statute the constitution and character of Assembly and the councils, central and Provincial, the franchise and the electorate, the qualifications and disabilities of candidates and voters—in fact the arrangements relating to the organisation of the whole electorate machinery, the number of members to be nominated by the Governor, etc., (f) in scheduling the taxes leviable severally by the central and the Provincial Governments and the laws not repealable or alterable by the Provincial legislatures (g) in regulating the course of business in the Indian and provincial legislatures in relation to the passing of the Budget, Interpellations and the discussion of resolutions (h) for the reservation, assent or remitting for re-consideration of bills passed by the legislatures by the Governor and the Governor-General.

Let us see what are the safeguards which Mr. Montagu said, the Parliament had been provided with in order to know that these extensive Rule-making powers are not abused and are sincerely and honestly directed to the promotion of the great policy which the Act is stated to inaugurate.

LIMITATIONS OF JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE.

(i) Parliament in the first place is going to set up a Joint Standing Committee of both Houses to look after Indian affairs. The Reform Act, of course, does not and cannot contain any provisions in this behalf—the power to set up such Committees being one of the "high privileges" of both Houses. But the functions of such Committees are strictly limited to that of reporting to the Houses concerned and cannot affect the "authority of the Crown" and its officers, over the authority of Parliament. They do not and cannot

possess therefore any statutory powers. This fact requires to be particularly noted by so many of our countrymen whom the loose and exuberant phraseology of Moderate or enthusiasts would easily have lulled into the belief that the joint Committee that is to come into being is a sort of "democratic machine" devised by Parliament for the realisation of Indian national ideals. Sir D. E. Wacha, can, if he recollects it, tell his friends what was the outcome of the Parliamentary Committee on Indian finance set up in the day of Briht and of Fawcett.

DISCRETIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(2) In regard to the Rules themselves now to be framed, two alternative methods have been prescribed by the Act as finally revised—the choice being entirely left to the discretion of the Secretary of State. He may either direct that any or all them be laid in draft before both Houses or he may direct that they may be definitely made by the authority concerned. The provision as to the draft Rules is due to the undertaking—which very nearly stood the chance of being over-looked until attention was specifically drawn to it in the Press and by friends of the Congress in the joint Committee—given by Mr. Montagu that Parliament would have the opportunity of knowing or settling further if need be, all the essential elements which would go to make up the Reformed constitution which it was assenting to. What part of the Rules Mr. Montagu will thus lay in draft before the House and what part he will allow to be finally settled in India is not known. That it is most important that India should know his directions in this matter of course, admits of no doubt. As these directions constitute the exercise of statutory powers in which Parliament is interested, it is obvious that no secret or confidential methods of dealing with this important matter can be permitted either by the Congress in India or our friends in England.

There are, however, many rules which both Mr. Montagu and Lord Sinha particularly have specially agreed to bring up in draft before the House—such, for example, as those relating to the allocation and reservation of seats to secure non-Brahmin representation in Madras, the rules relating to the devolution of powers to the Government of India and Local Governments, etc. In respect of these and the several other matters on which we may expect the rules will go up in draft to Parliament, the procedure under the statute is that they are to be specifically approved by resolution of both Houses before becoming operative. It is to be hoped that all rules of any consequence in the Reform scheme will be laid in draft as the most satisfactory thing to do in the circumstances.

ILLUSORY SAFEGUARD.

(3) In respect of Rules not laid nor directed to be laid in draft before both Houses, the Act prescribes a variety and multiplicity of procedures which must be puzzling to the general reader. (1) Rules or orders allowed to be made by the Governors of provinces regulating, for instance, the conduct of business in the Executive or Legislative Councils or with Ministers do not apparently require either prior approval or subsequent ratification. The corpus of "the Rules to be made under the Principal Act" are required to be made with the prior sanction of the Secretary of State and become operative at once, if they are not laid in draft before Parliament. These comprise those relating to the definition and regulation of central, provincial, reserved and transferred powers, legislative, financial and administrative in India as well as those relating to the constitution of the electorates and the legislatures as well as the practice and procedure, etc., of the latter. The only power reserved to Parliament in respect of this delegation to the Indian executive authority of such extensive powers of constitution-making is that the rules shall be laid before both Houses and if, either House "suo moto" presents an Address to His Majesty within thirty days thereafter, praying for the annulment of any of them, His Majesty in Council may do so. People who are aware of the actual interest of the average Houses of Parliament in Indian affairs as well as the intense pre-occupation and congestion of domestic business in both, and who will recollect how non-party resolutions carried by the pertinacity of the friends of India in the House of Commons when it may be free or thin, have been set at naught and how the Standing Committee can easily degenerate into a second Indian Council or a mouthpiece of the Indian Secretary such as the strong Joint Committee itself became, will easily realise how illusory this safeguard is bound to prove.

PARTIAL RESTRICTIONS ON THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(4) The rules to be made by the Secretary of State in Council, are from the point of view of the constitutional reforms not more important than those above referred to. They are, however, important to the holders of vested interests in India and its Government by an alien bureaucracy and on the plea of not relaxing responsibility to Parliament or the Indian Secretary and the Indian authorities, restrictions have been imposed which, might will have been imposed on the exercise of the former powers as well. The exercise of control and the interference of the Secretary of State hitherto unlimited and therefore frequent or rare according to the temperment of Secretaries and Viceroy, is hereafter to be regulated by rules. In so far as these rules made by the Secretary of State relate to central and reserved provincial subjects, they must be laid in draft before both Houses and approved by them with or without modifications. (i) In regard to transferred subjects,

"THE NEW ERA!"

FATE OF A PETITION.

RETURNED WITHOUT BEING CONSIDERED.

The "Maharatta" understands that the petition for amnesty to political prisoners, prepared by the Bombay National Union and signed by thousands of people, is returned to the Union by the Government of Bombay, it being not accepted by Mr. Montagu.

SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART.

VISITED BY SIR GEORGE AND LADY LLOYD.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd paid a visit yesterday to the Sir J. J. School of Art, when they were received by Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, the Principal, Prof. R. W. Cable, Mr. Fern, Mr. M. V. Dhurandhar and Mr. Trindade. Considerably over an hour was spent in inspecting the modelling, painting, art workshops, pottery and other departments. Sir George took special interest in the Architectural School and spent some time examining the work of the students. Their Excellencies also showed keen interest in moral decorations which are being prepared in the school, and expressed themselves highly pleased with all that they saw. They were presented with flowers by the lady students, of whom there is a considerable number. In the school a holiday was granted by the Principal in honour of the visit. The various departments were in full work at the time of the visit.

A CALCUTTA WILL CASE.

(Associated Press Special Service.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

At the High Court, Justice Buckland delivered judgment in the suit brought by Dr. H. Hilton against Dr. C. L. J. Bischoff. Dr. Charles Duncan Boyce, a well-known dental surgeon in Calcutta died on 23rd June 1919, and Dr. Bischoff applied for a probate of a will appointing him sole executor. The probate was granted on 4th January last by Justice Buckland who revoked a previous will under which Joty Bhutani claimed as residuary legatee. After that Dr. Hilton claimed to be the sole universal legatee, under a further and later will. His lordship revoked the probate granted to Dr. Bischoff and granted a probate to Dr. Hilton.

TIBETO-INDIANS.

PRAYER FOR GRANT OF COMPLETE REFORM SCHEME.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

At a meeting of the Hillmen's Association, Darjeeling held on the 11th instant at Darjeeling, Mr. Khadga Bahadur Sirdar presiding, the following resolution was adopted and confirmed:—The Tibeto-Indians, i.e., Nepalese, Lepchas, Bhutias, etc., of Darjeeling District express their intense horror and dismay to learn that it has been proposed to grant the new Reform scheme to them only partially and that they have been classed amongst backward races. They strongly protest against this. They are in no way inferior to any other community. They most respectfully pray that the new Reform scheme may be granted to them in toto. Their previous prayer was merely for the creation of a new Hill province of their own, but not for the exclusion from the operations of the Reform scheme. That a fresh memorial of the Hill people of Darjeeling be submitted to the Secretary of State for India, the Viceroy and Governor of Bengal on the subject.

A Press Communique says:—
"It is notified for general information that the London New York cross rate on the 13th instant was 389 1/2 and on the 14th instant was 345."

Anchor Line s.s. "Rlysia" homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 16th instant.

Rules may be made by the Secretary of State they are evidently to be distinct from and possibly in addition to the rules made by the Governor-General in Council which primarily regulate the division of powers. These rules, however follow the general procedure laid down for "Rules under the Principal Act" and will be operative at once, subject to annulment on an Address of either House. (iii) The Secretary of State is also to make rules for the protection of the interests of the Services and for the financial arrangements of Indian administration. Those Rules require the concurrence of a majority of the India Council, but having secured this, Parliamentary protection for these interests becomes unnecessary and Parliamentary control or interference risky. They are, therefore, not to be laid before the Houses under any of the three alternative procedures above noted.

There are many other interesting and intricate questions which arise, but I am not able to deal with them to-day, I shall only conclude with one observation. While the Rule-making powers of the Indian Executive authorities is at least subject to some sort of Parliamentary cognizance and remote chance of intervention, the law-making and, under limits, budget-making powers of the control and provincial executive, by means of ordinances in the name of safety, tranquility or interests of India, and in defiance of the vote of the legislature to the contrary, is subjected to absolutely no check. Such laws will be laid before the Houses but not even an Address from the Houses would avail under the Act to induce His Majesty in Council to modify or annul them.

THE SANJAN COLUMN.

"A SYMBOL OF LIBERTY!"

MESSAGES TO HINDOS AND MOSLEMS.

The opening ceremony of the column erected at Sanjan to commemorate the landing of a remnant of Persians who, according to a legend, after their defeat at the hands of the Arabs in the 7th century of the Christian era, immigrated to India and landed at Sanjan, was performed on Sunday last at that small town in the presence of a large gathering numbering about six thousand.

At 10 a.m. the Jashan ceremony commenced and was conducted by the high Priest of Udvada—the Moca of Zoroastrians—and a number of priests took part in reciting sacred texts. After the Jashan ceremony was over Dastur Darab Peshotanji banian offered a prayer of supplication and thanksgiving to the Almighty, and invoked His help to the souls of those brave immigrants who for the preservation of religion and community, underwent innumerable hardships. He also appealed those present to prove themselves true Zoroastrians, by their deeds, and referred to the self-sacrificing spirit of their ancestors which, he said, ought to prove an object lesson to them.

Shams-ul-Olma Jivanji Jamsetji Modi then detailed the circumstances under which the column was erected. He said it was owing to the suggestion of that great French lady, Miss Menia who had closely studied Zoroastrian scriptures and history and who had herself visited Sanjan about 28 years back.

A UNIQUE FUNCTION.

Sir Jamsetji then unlocked the gate, encircling the column, with a silver key amidst cheers, after which, addressing the assembly he said that of all the gatherings that he had attended the function this morning was the most unique one, because it was in the commemoration of a unique incident and it therefore gave him great pleasure in participating in it. The beautiful column which they witnessed there was a symbol to them reminding them of the past history of the community and also its present condition. It was indeed to them a "symbol of Liberty." Looking back to the past, they should recall the names of the good Hindu King of Sanjan, Jaji Rana, and his courtiers, with feelings of gratitude and reverence for the kind shelter they offered to the hapless and helpless exiles who sacrificed their all for the sake of "liberty." They should offer their heartfelt benediction to the souls of that illustrious Hindu King and other Hindu brethren who, in the hour of dire need, gave shelter to the exiles. These brave men on their settling in Sanjan had assured the King that they would "always remain friends of whole India," and he was sure it was the belief of all that they and their descendants had proved themselves true to their word, by throwing themselves heart and soul in the various movements of India, religious, industrial, political and others in common with other communities for the good of their adopted land, and they the present day Zoroastrians would extend their willing and sympathetic hand to sister communities of India and assure them that they (the Zoroastrians) would always be working for the good of this land. They would similarly send a message to their Mahomedan brethren and members of other communities that the great day Zoroastrians offered by their heartfelt thanks to their sister communities and their ancestors for the enjoyment by them and their Zoroastrian ancestors of the gains which they derived by mutual intercourse.

Mr. J. J. Vimala, who addressed the meeting in response to repeated requests from the audience, said that he had received an ovation. He said that their ancestors, five years after their landing on the soil of Iran, consecrated the sacred area brought from Iran, in a temple which fire, was being kept burning for over 12 centuries past. "May the beneficent effect of this holy fire ever remain on our community," said Mr. Vimala, and may our old fold remain prosperous and famous as a result of our devotion and sacrifices towards it." Continuing, Mr. Vimala exhorted the audience to prove themselves worthy members of the famous community to which they belonged and their ancestors for the enjoyment by them and their Zoroastrian ancestors of the gains which they derived by mutual intercourse.

A vote of thanks to Sir Jamsetji was duly passed. The gathering then placed pieces of sandalwood on two fire pans which were kept on the pedestal of the column and offered their prayers to Ahuramazda.

The opening ceremony of this column it may be remembered was performed on August 6, 1917 which is believed to be the 1200th year of the landing of the Persians at Sanjan.

THE INSCRIPTION.

The inscription in English on one of the tablets fixed in the column runs as under:—
"Homage to thee, oh Ahura Muzda. This column has been erected by the Parsees of India in pious memory of their good Iranian ancestors, who after the downfall of their Empire, under their last monarch Yazdgerd Shieriar, for the sake of their religion, dearer than life left their native land and suffering innumerable hardships at length, landed at this once famous port of Sanjan and settled under the protection of its kind Hindu ruler, Jaji Rana.

We worship the good strong, beneficent fravashi of the holy—Frav. 30, Mah. 12, Shchenshahi, Mah. 12, Kadmi 1296 Yazdgerd, 8th August, 1917."

BOMBAY'S WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I read that item No. 3 on the Agenda of the Corporation deals with the resolution passed at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Municipal Reform Association. I regret the matter has not received sufficient consideration from the Commissioner. There is no justification for the assumption that the resolution recommended consultation with any Indian firm of Water Engineers. I should have thought that some English firm of Engineers who have devised great schemes in various parts of the world would have readily occurred to the Commissioner. I have no doubt Councilors will enlighten him on the subject if he would consult them and especially Dr. Dadachanji. The mistake, the Commissioner is making in neglecting this advice is seen in his penultimate paragraph wherein he observes that when this scheme for the tripling of the Tansa Main has matured will probably be found advisable to call for expert advice for consultation purposes before it is approved. The expert advice is required long before the scheme is matured. To mere laymen it appears that the tripling of the Tansa Lake is inevitable and also an excellent scheme. It may also be that the mains may be laid parallel to the present mains. But it appears to me that the capacity of the Tansa Lake cannot meet with any demand over and above the tripling judging from the data at present available to the Councilors and the public. Here expert advice is required. What is to be the future scheme of water works for Bombay. Tansa alone will not meet the growing demand. When duplicating the mains our water engineer was not able to see much beyond his nose. Is it possible to have some new scheme which will enable us to utilise the Tansa Lake to its fullest capacity in combination with some new scheme. It is for this purpose the resolution recommended expert advice before wasting time and talents on maturing scheme by departmental engineers who cannot command the same confidence as expert water engineers engaged in devising large schemes of water works can command.

I cannot help smiling when I hear the Commissioner declare that the distribution of the water supply requires considerable local experience. Any able engineer who surveys the city obtains the density of population in the various parts and has before him plan or our distributing mains can tell him what the defects are. It is surprising that water engineers have not yet discovered this defect and then observed that the supply will never be satisfactory unless the distribution mains are improved—what is it that makes the water supply in one part of the city abundant and in the other part the cup of Tantalus? Nothing but defective distribution caused by unregulated size of distribution mains. I trust the matter will receive much more adequate attention from the Corporation than it has received from the Commissioner.—Yours, etc.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA

Feb. 14.

ADDRESS PRESENTED TO MR. V. A. FERNANDEZ.

FUNCTION AT THE V. J. T. INSTITUTE.

On Saturday, a meeting of the past and present students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute was held, when an Address was presented to Mr. V. A. Fernandez, the first Indian who was appointed to the post of Chief Professor. Mr. Hansraj Thackeray presided. In the course of his speech he said:

"We have gathered here to express our due sense of appreciation of the valuable services of Professor V. A. Fernandez, who has been appointed to a higher post, which was hitherto denied to qualified Indians. The attainment of this privilege for which qualified Indians were long since cherishing, must be looked upon as the realisation of one of the growing ambitions of, and a further stimulus to, the young men who prefer themselves to attain high qualifications in this line. It cannot be considered a sane and wise policy to reserve certain higher posts, exclusively for the Europeans, when men of equal and in some cases superior abilities to fill the same. The exclusion of qualified Indians to hold reserved posts was, therefore, a serious disability and the question of the removal of this bar is seriously taken up by several Institutions as a result of which we have seen that Mr. Fernandez has been appointed to the post which was up to now reserved for other than an Indian. Gentlemen, Professor Fernandez has been fortunate to win your love by his genial manners and sound education and this gathering of the past and present students of this College is a living testimony as to his eminent qualifications for the higher post to which he has been appointed and I feel great pleasure to join with you in the expressions of your regard and respect to such a worthy Professor. Gentlemen, it has been the prevailing usage that one of the chief functions of the President of a gathering like this, is to offer a few words of advice to the students, in the hope that they may follow the same and derive useful advantage therefrom. I was therefore naturally in a fix, as to how I should lay before you my experience of Industrial life to which I have the good fortune to belong, but I am glad to say that I got rid of this puzzle immediately as I thought that my twenty years' experience of this line was a sure safeguard. Education is always of two

kinds: one is derived from reading books and this kind of education is called Book-knowledge, while the other is derived from observations and practical working with our own hands and it is called practical Education. The latter has undoubtedly many advantages over the former. Most of you have gained Theoretical Education along with slight practical knowledge under the guidance and supervision of your Professors who take keen interest and satisfaction in your welfare, and I think most of you are under the impression that as soon as you leave the College, your education is finished; but I must warn you that it is a wrong and misleading idea. Having passed the Weaving or the Spinning or the Mechanical Engineers' Examination you might naturally expect to be an independent Weaving or Spinning Master or an Engineer and would perhaps blame the Factory owner, in case he does not appoint you to such a post in his factory."

Mr. V. A. Fernandez acknowledged the honour done to him in suitable terms and the function terminated.

LABOUR IN 1919.

BIGGER WAGES, SHORTER HOURS, HIGHER PRICES.

The annual review for 1919 of employment, wages, hours of labour, prices, and disputes, published in the current issue of the "Labour Gazette," states that at the beginning of the year the employment was affected by the change over from war to peace activities in the factories and by the demobilisation of men who had been serving with the forces. Consequently in the early months of the year large numbers of workpeople were unemployed.

The situation, however, steadily improved until the railway strike in October, which led to an increase in unemployment, which in the last two months of the year the shortage of castings caused by the strike in the iron foundries was responsible for a further unemployment and short time, especially in the engineering industry.

The out-of-work donation policies lodged at the end of the year was 3,45,000, being a big reduction on the previous months, owing to withdrawal of the civilian donation. The average percentage of unemployment among unemployed, though greater in 1919 during the war period was less than the average in pre-war years, and amounted to 2.4 per cent.

PRICES.

The advance in rates of wages, which had been so marked a feature of the preceding four years continued during 1919, though not so rapidly as in the preceding year. It was accompanied by a reduction in hours of labour, decreases having been recorded by the department affecting 6,400,000 persons with an aggregate reduction in weekly hours of 41,461,000 or an average per head of 6.5 per week. The number of workpeople whose wages were reported as "changed," totaled 5,647,000, with a net increase in weekly wages of £2,111,000.

RETAIL PRICES.

The year was characterised by striking changes in retail prices, which showed a gradual reduction on the average in the early part of the year, but later regained and passed the high level with which the year opened. At the beginning of the year the average increase as compared with Jan. 1914 in the retail prices of food on the 1914 basis of the pre-war standard of consumption, was 130 per cent.; by June 1 it had fallen to 104; but by January 1, 1920, had passed all previous figures and stood 136. For all the items included in the statistics (including rent, clothing, fuel, light, etc., as well as food) the corresponding per centages at the three dates were 120, 105, and 125 respectively. The Board of Trade index numbers of wholesale prices for 1 showed an increase of 11 per cent. as compared with the previous year and of 154 per cent. as compared with 1913.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes reported to the department as causing a stoppage of work during the year was 1,413, involving 2,570,000, with an aggregate duration in working days of 84,483,000. The number of disputes has only once been exceeded, when in 1913 there were 1,497, while the number of working days affected has only been exceeded in 1912, when out of 10,915,000 days lost 31,000,000 were accounted for by the dispute in the coal-mining industry, which lasted for seven weeks.

—"Westminster Gazette."

THE BOMBAY "BAL MASQUE."

The most interesting social event in Bombay during the coming week will unquestionably be the "Bal Masque" to be held at the Town Hall on Thursday in aid of the Infants Welfare Fund. The jaded appetites of the Bombay ballgoers will surely be stimulated by its principal feature—the much talked of "Cotillon," which, if expert organisation makes for success, should certainly be successful. To those of our readers, however, who have never been initiated into the mysteries of cotillons, we would explain that it is not a set-dance, like a Quadrille or the Lancers, but simply a variation of the ordinary dancing programme, enhanced by the exchange of tokens between partners—from gentlemen to ladies, and from ladies to gentlemen, (this is especially important!) instead of the mere verbal invitation to dance. Between these distributions of "favours" will be interspersed sundry "figures" partaking more of the nature of a game than anything else, but of which the chief feature should be the hot competition of several cavaliers for one fair lady. And the dancers are requested to return to their chairs whenever the music stops.

But we cannot impress too strongly upon our readers that the entire success of a cotillon depends upon the principle of co-operation and that the more people take part in it, the better it goes. It is not meant to watch, but to join in.

Therefore, it is particularly requested that all would-be dancers in the cotillon will select their partners early in the evening, and take their places in the chairs (provided for the purpose) just before the clock strikes eleven, when the fun will begin. If there is anyone who has not yet taken a ticket for this unrivalled entertainment, they are still to be had at all Bombay clubs and gymkhanas, at Messrs. Rose and Co. and at the doors of the Town Hall. Do not fail to come—You are sure of a novel and a jolly evening.

NATIONAL POOR RELIEF EMERGENCY CORPS.

AN APPEAL TO HIS EXCELLENCY,

An extraordinary general meeting of the Corps was held yesterday morning in "Kikabhy Building", Sankli Street, under the presidency of Mr. Hansraj Pragjee Thackeray. Messrs. Harigovindas Ramji, H. A. Talcherkar, S. K. Bole, Jivraj Nonsay and several medical students, who enlisted themselves as members of the Corps, were present at the meeting. Mr. Hansraj was unanimously elected as President of the Corps, in the absence of Mr. Horniman.

MR. HORNIMAN'S DISINTERESTED SERVICES.

The President, before beginning with the proceedings of the meeting, said that "the absence of Mr. Horniman, late President of the Corps, is seriously felt not only by the poor, but also by well-wishers and workers for them; he was ever-ready to come forward first for the relief of the poor. He said that his disinterested work at the time of the last Influenza epidemic in 1918, is still fresh in everyone's memory. Now that Mr. Montagu has thrown the burden on our sympathetic Governor, to permit him to come to India, it should be the first duty of the Corps at present to appeal to his Excellency; at the same time we should not forget his invaluable services for the cause of the poor. And so I move the following resolutions for your hearty support:—

"RESOLUTIONS."

1. That this meeting of the members of the National Poor Relief Emergency Corps places on record the invaluable and disinterested services rendered by Mr. B. G. Horniman, the President of the Corps, during the last Influenza epidemic, and fully expresses its sympathy with him.

2. That this meeting of the members of the National Poor Relief Emergency Corps earnestly appeals to His Excellency Sir George Lloyd to remove all restrictions preventing him from returning to India.

3. That the President of the meeting should be authorised to send a copy of the resolutions to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay."

Mr. Ananthram Vaikuntam, Secretary of the Corps, when seconding the resolutions moved from the chair, said that "the work of Mr. Horniman, as President of the Bombay Humanitarian League, at the time of the last Influenza epidemic, is still remembered by the public." He said that he had an opportunity to work for the poor, under the guidance of Mr. Horniman, and Mr. Horniman had visited several poor districts, with the Secretaries of the Humanitarian League and that he himself distributed clothing to the patients. He had even gone to the localities of the Mahar people to ascertain how the epidemic was making its dire progress. He was visiting the League's all dispensaries every day, especially the Central Dispensary at this place, where they met to-day. He used to come even at midnight. Now he said that it should be the duty of every one to see that Mr. Horniman is brought back to us. Mr. Horniman was not only spending most of his income and time for the relief of the poor and made every friend and acquaintance to contribute for the work of the poor. And he commended the resolutions for the unanimous support of the members of the Corps. Mr. Talcherkar, in a few words supported the resolutions, which were passed unanimously.

Then Mr. Ananthram read the letter, which was sent to the Corps, by the Municipal Health Officer, and the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

1. That the Corps shall equip itself with all the necessities for relief and arrange for distribution of leaflets on "Hygiene and Sanitation" in different languages and also lectures on the same subject, in co-operation with other institutions, or individuals who would desire to work for the same.

2. That the President is authorised to approach the Municipal Commissioner and the Health Officer, as regards the above-mentioned proposals and in the meantime, a reply should be sent to them to that effect.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

TRADE WITH JAPAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have the honour to state for you information that any criticism by those who are interested in the trade with Japan of the Japanese goods consumed in India regard their quality, finish, shipment, manner of packing and other methods of transaction with which they may have come in touch are earnestly invited to the Consulate of Japan, Bombay.

Those who wish to establish business relations with the Japanese commercial houses are advised to avail themselves of the advertisement free of charge in the Consular Report issued bi-weekly by the Foreign Office, Tokyo which is largely circulated among the Japanese firms by writing to the Japanese Consulate, Bombay, giving full particulars such as the names of articles, terms, addresses and references.—Yours, etc.

K. KUWOSHIMA,

Consul for Japan, Bombay.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

THE "VERY MODERATE" DEMAND.

RECALL OF GEN. DYER.

The Indian National Congress, meeting at a place of sinister memory, has passed resolutions impartially condemning the Amritsar mob and the military who moved down the people. The condemnation of the mob was moved by Mr. Gandhi, the leader of the passive resistance movement. Both parties, he said, went mad at the time, but it was for the Indians to return madness with sanity. There is no doubt that the rioters at Amritsar deserved severe punishment, and justified the use of the most stringent measures of precaution. Murders were committed and an Englishwoman was so badly beaten as to have been left for dead. The Indian people do well to clear themselves of all complicity with such methods. It is for us to clear ourselves of complicity with the methods of retaliation which then came into play. The National Congress, while condemning the mob, also demands the removal of General Dyer, who ordered the firing upon the crowd, and of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, who is alleged to have expressed his approval. Of the position of Sir Michael O'Dwyer we have not precise information. But General Dyer's story has been told, with the frankness of a man who is quite sure of his ground, by himself. There is no defence to await. The evidence of the accusation is before us. He has told us exactly what he did and why he did it. What we have to consider is how we are to clear our name in the eyes of the Indian people, who are now in possession of the full story, and of the civilised world, where our critics are not letting the story lose anything in the telling. The Indian National Congress makes the very moderate demand that he should be removed from his command. It will be for the Government and ultimately for the country to consider whether that step will suffice to clear our name.

WORLD HORRIFIED.

We need not at this stage repeat the narrative of an act which the actor himself describes as a horrible duty. It is defined in some quarters as the punishment of those excesses of the previous day which the Congress has condemned. But rational and civilised punishment falls on the guilty, and there is no suggestion of any title of evidence that a single one of the four hundred who were killed or the 1,200 or so left wounded and untended on the ground, by General Dyer had had art or part in the commission of any outrage. The offence of these people was that they had assembled in defiance of an order newly promulgated, on doubtful authority, known perhaps to some, unknown possibly to others, to meet together. The circumstances were grave and meetings dangerous. Had General Dyer given a single word of warning and a single minute for dispersion, he would have been justified in regarding refusal as disobedience, in arresting leaders, and in case of resistance in firing on the mob. Had he, without giving warning, fired once only, he would in our view have been greatly to blame but the name of Amritsar would not have gone down to history as a name of horror and reproach to British rule. But he made his men fire over and over again at a defenceless mass of human beings, vainly struggling for cover of escape, and left the wounded to get what care they might, because there was no time to take ambulances and it was his job to go and aid the wounded. A mild commissioner asked with apologies whether this was not "a form of frightfulness." It is certainly very like much that we have been condemning in Germans for five years. The Prussian method was so simple. It troubled itself with no questions about guilt or innocence, right or wrong. The substance of Prussianism was to use terror indiscriminately to cow opposition, without regard to any question of guilt or innocence. By this the world was justly horrified, and in the long run the thing has been fatal to Prussia. But how shall we stand upon this question if we fail in emphatic condemnation of the firing at Amritsar?

Of the feelings with which the great mass of people have received this news there is no doubt whatever. With anything short of General Dyer's own admissions they would have refused to believe it. Having these admissions before them, there is no doubt of the general sense of horror and shame with which they regard the affair. But there is a natural hesitation in condemning a man who acted hastily in an emergency—a hesitation which might be more widely felt if in his defence. This hesitation is worked upon by the Prussians among us, who see in the whole proceeding the bold act of the strong man which nips rebellion in the bud. We commend to consideration of those who allow this conception of statesmanship to stifle their natural feeling. This act may conceivably be whitewashed by commissions and Governments and slurred over in British histories. But if it goes unmarked with that service and unmistakable censure which serves to stamp it as the act of a rash man repudiated by the calm judgment of his country, then it will go down through Indian memories as long as the connection of India and England lasts. It will go through the world, unfairly but with the willing assent of all our critics, as the revelation of the real basis of British Imperial rule. It will strengthen the hands of every enemy and weaken every friend whom we possess. Secondly and immediately, it will make us ludicrous and worse in demanding the punishment of those German officers whose offence was precisely that for the safety of the nation or the army they put men to death without evidence of guilt or innocence. The monstrous doctrine of collective or vicarious responsibility which makes men hate and revenge themselves not on the evildoer or the rebel but on anyone of the same name or race or colour, or whatever it may be, has come back to the world through the channels of war mentality, and it must be met and destroyed if we are to have sanitary, to say nothing of peace in the future.—The "Manchester Guardian."

A LIMITED CONCERN OF SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.) CALCUTTA, Feb. 14. A circular has been issued to the shareholders of the New Egerton Mills, the Cawnpore Cotton Mills, Messrs. Cooper Allan and Co., North-West Tannery Company, and the Empire Engineering Co., announcing a scheme for the promotion of a ten-crore company named the British India Corporation Ltd., to take over the five companies as from January 1st. A meeting of the Cawnpore Mill shareholders will be held on the 21st instant with confirming meeting on 9th March. The proposed capital is well below the intrinsic capital of the assets acquired.

TELEGRAPH ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The first communication of the Government of India, in regard to the settlement of telegraph grievances, inspired the belief that they would be met by overhauling the system root and branch, two members one from the supervisory and one from the operating side, were assigned in the process. The proposals, published on the 7th, however, point to an amending a-trophy. While it is possible that some sections may deem this rather belated affair as an attempt to discuss questions which need no discussion, and an artifice piece of camouflage, it is certain that everybody, both in and out of the telegraph department, will unite in condemning the mode of appointment to the Committee as excluding a principle of election in the case of the staff representatives.

Contrary to expectations, these have been narrowed down to one; but that one, at least, should have been a popular choice rather than a departmental nominee one who, moreover, was qualified to take his place in the busy whirl of life from previous experience. But apparently it has been deemed a sufficient act of grace to designate the guardianship of these interests to a gentleman from the inspiring backwaters of Madras. With such a garter king-of-Arms, from such a training ground, the telegraph staff may be tempted to cry out "The Lord save us from our friends." Tied down to such a microscopic field of enquiry the Committee can only bring forth a short-lived scheme, tending to leave the main causes of disaffection untouched, and is doomed to failure as a "Dormer resort." Following on the continuous and unbecoming rejection of proposals for a decade, and widespread discontent which was merely translated into action, the staff should have been met, in the climax, with a fair and generous policy of reform instead of a partial and halting remedy as now suggested. But perhaps it is too much to hope that the Hill Gods of Simla will abandon their traditional policy of viewing the telegraph subordinate as an intransigent albatross with a longing for strife and mischief.

Their demands are just and reasonable, and they have borne both with cavalier and sternly treatment long enough to have outworn the patience of Job. They ask for what the rest of the world has asked—and got. They want a revision of every branch of the subordinate establishment, clerical, menial or otherwise. They want shorter hours, better pay, more liberal remuneration for overtime, ampler accommodation and earlier pensions.

To embrace these points within the scope of the present committee is the crying need of the moment and the only guarantee of its success. The authorities can no longer close their eyes to the gathering signs in the sky, and at least in sympathising with the altered conditions of life it is hoped that they will no longer move as though "A wink is as good as a nod to a blind horse"—Yours, etc.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

(Continued from column 6.)

S S Bushu Maru for Kobe:—277 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, N. Putehally and Co.; 184 bales cotton, Halli Bros; 400 bales cotton, Killachand Dewchand and Co.

S S Yuki Maru for Kobe:—2,500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 700 bales cotton, Goshio Kabushiki Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, K. M. Nathoo.

S S Yuki Maru for Osaka:—400 bales cotton, Goshio Kabushiki Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Nankin Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S S Yokoama Maru for Yokohama:—500 bales cotton, Yokohama Kito Kaisha.

S S Bushu Maru for Nagasaki:—400 bales cotton, Yokohama Kito Kaisha.

S S Yuki Maru for Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton, Nishizumi Trading Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Yuki Maru for Moji:—300 bales cotton, Goshio Kabushiki Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S S Shinyu Maru from Kobe, Agents N. Y. Krishna:—250 cases beer, 200 cases sulphur crystal, 10 cases 111 packages sulphur, 100 cases alliance, 1,124 cases safety matches, 623 cases glassware, 123 packages crucible, 267 cases unadorned ware, 3 cases metalware, 42 cases cotton goods, 112 bags potato starch, 12 cases nuts, 7 cases lamps, 20 cases silk goods, 333 cases porcelainware, 165 cases sulphur matches, 217 cases glass bottles, 3 cases glass, 33 cases brass circle, 21 cases crocheted cotton, 10 cases antimonyware, 6 cases paper beads, 13 bags 729 pieces copper ingots, 10 cases toys, 104 cases brassware, 120 cases naphthalene balls, 15 cases lampware, 132 cases glass chimney, 2 bags coffee, 767 bags sawnwood, 6 cases staly, 100 bundles 8 cases straw board, 24 cases soap, 11 bags sago, 106 pieces lead bars, 15 cases clocks, 10 bundles empty gunnies, 474 cases window glass, 1 case 7 crates rubber goods, 100 pieces copper ingots, 10 cases burner, 100 cases camphor, 4 cases glass tumbler, 50 cases zinc dust, 180 bags lead rods, 103 bags damar batu, 4 cases vacuum bottles, 50 crates soda bottles, 5 cases potash, 2 cases manganate, 20 bags pearl sago, 1,200 cases red lead, 3 cases mirror, 9 cases tin boxes, 4 cases tin mirror boxes, 100 bags gingerly lead, 13 bags 729 pieces copper ingots, 10 bundles sandalwood, 100 bundles galangal, 72 cases mace, 3 cases peppermint, 2 cases whistles, 10 cases glass beads, 25 cases white galvanised tiles, 24 crates lemonade bottles, 6 cases provision, 351 pieces slab tin, 10 bags teesled, 143 bags med root, 229 cases coconut oil, 675 bags raisin, 78 cases bacon, 1,566 cases rattan, 805 bags betelnuts, 300 cases tea, 10 bags pepper, 18 cases gambier, 250 bags nutmeg, 51 packages 62 cases gum benjamin, 20 bags hines, 2 kegs nails, 10 cases empty bottles, 100 bales cotton.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

Feb. 16
S. S. Fratelli Bandiera, Perna, Genoa, Jan. 16.
S. S. Rapid, Frankin, Colombo, February 11.
S. S. Santhia, Armaur, Colombo, February 5.
S. S. Bankura, Grant, Bursah, February 6.
S. S. Nagano Maru, Tamita, Kobe, January 15.
S. S. Yuki Maru, Yasuda, Immingham, January 8.
S. S. Nyanza, Sugden, Southampton, January 8.
S. S. Queda, Wilos, Calcutta, February 4.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 16.
S. S. Neoralia, Adenbrook, London.
S. S. Casaria, Lorry, Bahrain.
The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:
S. S. Nanking Maru, Mori, Kobe, etc.
S. S. Nanyu Maru, Ayama, Kobe, etc.
S. S. Nanyu Maru, Ayama, Kobe, etc.
S. S. Nanyu Maru, Ayama, Kobe, etc.
S. S. Nanyu Maru, Ayama, Kobe, etc.
S. S. Nanyu Maru, Ayama, Kobe, etc.

S. S. Rapid:—The steamer Rapid, 1,064 tons, Captain G. H. Franklin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, with ballast, which port she had left on the 18th instant.
S. S. Santhia:—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Santhia, 3,352 tons, Captain J. F. Armour, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, with a general cargo and 1 cabin passenger, which port she had left on the 5th instant.

S. S. Bankura:—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Bankura, 1,965 tons, Captain W. E. Grant, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bursah, with a general cargo, 15 cabin and 30 deck passengers, which port she had left on the 18th instant.

S. S. Nagano Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Nagano Maru, 2,307 tons, Captain M. Tomin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bursah, with a general cargo and 1 cabin passenger, which port she had left on the 18th instant.

S. S. Yuki Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Yuki Maru, 1,967 tons, Captain T. Yasuda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Immingham, with ballast, which port she had left on the 5th instant.

S. S. Nyanza:—The P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer Nyanza, 4,321 tons, Captain W. H. Sugden, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton, with a general cargo, which port she had left on the 23rd instant.

S. S. Queda:—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Queda, 4,344 tons, Captain V. L. Wilos, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal, which port she had left on the 4th instant.

S. S. Nanking Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Nanking Maru, 1,871 tons, Captain T. Mori, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Kobe via Singapore, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Chakinda:—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chakinda, 1,374 tons, Captain A. E. Oliver, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Bursah via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Nishio Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Nishio Maru, 2,119 tons, Captain K. Ayama, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Kobe via Hongkong, with a general cargo.

S. S. Peeking Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Peeking Maru, 1,856 tons, Captain K. Fujita, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Kobe via Singapore, with a general cargo.

S. S. City of Exeter:—The City Line steamer City of Exeter, 5,966 tons, Captain J. R. Rae, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Princess:—The J. F. Co's steamer Princess, 4,773 tons, Captain A. Lee, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Hull and London, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Chakinda:—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chakinda, 1,374 tons, Captain A. E. Oliver, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Bursah via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday 16th February, 1920
PRINCE'S DOCK
B. Peking Maru Kobe 14-5-20 O. S. Kaisha
G. Qalabran N. N. Mackintosh O. Co.
6 Lucka N. F. S. M. M. & Co.

HARBOR WALL
Irawadi .. Mangalore 22-2-20 .. K. M. & Co.
Juba .. N. F. N. F. .. K. M. & Co.
Ketravati .. N. F. N. F. .. K. M. & Co.
Ponani .. N. F. N. F. .. K. M. & Co.
Sagarani .. N. F. N. F. .. K. M. & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK
1 Rajahm .. N. F. 10-2-20 .. M. M. & Co.
2 Prase .. N. F. 10-2-20 .. M. M. & Co.
3 Chakinda 1850 .. N. F. 10-2-20 .. M. M. & Co.
4 Chakinda 1850 .. N. F. 10-2-20 .. M. M. & Co.
5 Chakinda 1850 .. N. F. 10-2-20 .. M. M. & Co.
6 Chakinda 1850 .. N. F. 10-2-20 .. M. M. & Co.
7 Chakinda 1850 .. N. F. 10-2-20 .. M. M. & Co.
8 Chakinda 1850 .. N. F. 10-2-20 .. M. M. & Co.
9 Chakinda 1850 .. N. F. 10-2-20 .. M. M. & Co.
10 Chakinda 1850 .. N. F. 10-2-20 .. M. M. & Co.

ALEXANDRA DOCK
2 Drona .. N. F. 10-2-20 .. M. M. & Co.
4 City of Exeter Liverpool 14-2-20 .. K. M. & Co.
6 Loyalty .. N. F. 12-2-20 .. N. M. & Co.
8 Lucka .. N. F. .. R. E. O'Connell

HARBOR WALL
Sagarani .. N. F. .. R. E. O'Connell & Co.
Sagarani .. N. F. .. R. E. O'Connell & Co.
Sagarani .. N. F. .. R. E. O'Connell & Co.
Sagarani .. N. F. .. R. E. O'Connell & Co.
Sagarani .. N. F. .. R. E. O'Connell & Co.
Sagarani .. N. F. .. R. E. O'Connell & Co.

HARBOR WALL
12/13 Chakinda Liverpool 9-2-20 .. W. A. & Co.
12/13 Chakinda Liverpool 9-2-20 .. W. A. & Co.
12/13 Chakinda Liverpool 9-2-20 .. W. A. & Co.
12/13 Chakinda Liverpool 9-2-20 .. W. A. & Co.
12/13 Chakinda Liverpool 9-2-20 .. W. A. & Co.
12/13 Chakinda Liverpool 9-2-20 .. W. A. & Co.

HARBOR WALL
Juba .. N. F. .. R. E. O'Connell & Co.
Ketravati .. N. F. .. R. E. O'Connell & Co.
Ponani .. N. F. .. R. E. O'Connell & Co.
Sagarani .. N. F. .. R. E. O'Connell & Co.
Sagarani .. N. F. .. R. E. O'Connell & Co.
Sagarani .. N. F. .. R. E. O'Connell & Co.

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Ketravati .. N. F. .. R. E. O'Connell & Co.
Ponani .. N. F. .. R. E. O'Connell & Co.
Sagarani .. N. F. .. R. E. O'Connell & Co.
Sagarani .. N. F. .. R. E. O'Connell & Co.
Sagarani .. N. F. .. R. E. O'Connell & Co.

JUNAGADH ADMINISTRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."
Sir,—The Junagadh subjects, among whom I am also included, have been very much obliged to the "Bombay Chronicle" which has boldly rendered yeomen and disinterested services by ventilating the grievances of the people of that state. It is not a surprise to me for the motto of the paper is to speak for the people without fear of favour. Now without occupying any space of "the Chronicle" for expressing the sense of our gratitude to it in further details I shall write here about my personal view of the present British administration of Junagadh.

Some of the correspondents of the "Chronicle" have entered into controversial questions by making various sorts of allegations against certain officials of the State. I have been watching with interest to see what steps the Administrator took to make his and his officers' position clear. I have had the opportunity of knowing Mr. Rendall and that, too, for a considerable time during my visit to my beloved birth place: Junagadh. From what I could see during my interviews I can candidly say that as an individual he is a very nice and decent gentleman who listened to my suggestions in the interests of our people with patience and sympathy. I have never seen him without any work whenever and whatever time I called upon him. But, as an Administrator, let me frankly remark, Mr. Rendall does not seem to be a very popular officer. During my stay in Junagadh as well as from a number of letters that I and a number of friends have been receiving from respectable gentlemen there as also from personal investigation I have come to the conclusion that although he may be sympathetic to the people he cannot put his sympathies in practice being over-influenced by some of his "trusted" officers—I mean the heads of the various departments who with the exception of one or two are all imported from outside. Mr. Rendall's friends might say as he has to manage a great State he is expected to bring his own men in whom he may have full confidence. To them I do not hesitate to answer that such an argument is irrelevant as much as it is unfair and unjust. He is welcome to bring some of his own men, but is there any reason why he should dispense with the services of old and experienced officers, heads of the department and fill up the vacancies by almost all the outside element? Who are less qualified and capable than the Junagadh people? And what have these imported heads of the departments done? They have brought their own relations, friends and acquaintances in Junagadh State service, many of whom have been shown special indulgences and have superseded the rights of old and experienced servants of the State both in respect of their posts and promotions. This is a general question for which Mr. Rendall's fair name is spoiled by the continuance of this sort of things.

Mr. Rendall might perhaps not have been aware in the beginning of favoritism shown to their own men by the heads of the departments by putting them in State service. But I respectfully ask Mr. Rendall whether he came to know afterwards or at least after the exposure of this in newspapers such as the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Hindustan" etc. And if he has what measures has he taken to redress these grievances of the legitimate holders? He has failed to do anything in the matter; does it not amount to sheer neglect of and indifference towards the Junagadh people in general? Is there any reason why this attitude of indifference is exhibited by him to the people? Are they incapable, incompetent, dishonest, mischievous, disloyal? This is all for the present about the posts occupied by the imported outsiders, superseding the legitimate rights of the rightful and the beloved subjects of the Babi Rulers.

Some of the correspondents in the press have made serious allegations of bribery, favoritism, etc., which are decidedly of controversial nature. I am averse to making use of my pen in such matters as I know that these reports are true, the sinners are bound to suffer sooner or later by that Almighty Power. But I hope Mr. Rendall will pardon me, however, if I suggest to him that his silent attitude in connection with the articles containing serious allegations and particularly in the matter of an open letter No. 2, addressed by Mr. Harirai Dwarakadas Vaishnav of Junagadh published in the issue of "the Hindustan" of the 2nd instant, requires him to clear his officer's position without delay. Long before the publication of this letter in the press Mr. Harirai seems to have circulated its copies far and wide among the leading citizens of Junagadh living in Bom-

bay and other prominent persons. I was one of those to receive a copy of this letter about the accuracy of which I am still in doubt. Let us hope that this information supplied by Mr. Harirai is not correct. But what has Mr. Rendall done? If Mr. Rendall will not take active steps to clear his high position in the public, I am afraid that there will be different impressions of the people and even the Government in such matters.

There are other points which I have no mind to discuss as they are in their nature more or less destructive, but only one thing that pains the subjects of Junagadh and about which we all are anxious is the unnecessary delay in the installation of his Highness our beloved Nawab Saheb—i.e. born Huzoor—to his already been installed, while nothing has been officially announced about our Nawab Saheb's accession, who has the distinguished honour of being the Premier Chief of Kathiawar. The correspondents of the "Chronicle" and other newspapers have repeatedly appealed to his Excellency Sir George Lloyd to hand over the reins of the State to its legitimate owner and there is a rumour that their appeals to his Excellency have not fallen on deaf ears as they say the Nawab Saheb is to be installed in March next. This is a public talk in the town but whether it is a fact or a rumour I cannot say definitely in the absence of any official announcement. I have a great admiration for the august person of Sir George Lloyd and I firmly believe that no province is so fortunate as the Bombay Presidency which has at its helm a bold and straightforward, just and sympathetic Governor as Sir George Lloyd. I have every reason to believe that the longstanding desire of the people of the State for the installation of our beloved Nawab Saheb shall be satisfactorily fulfilled in the regime of Sir George Lloyd. But will his Excellency graciously satisfy the people by making an official announcement regarding his Highness' installation at an early date?

Some of the correspondents in the press have raised objection to the term "Huzoor" with which Mr. Rendall is addressed by his officers and the people. I think Mr. Rendall is wise enough as not to assume this high distinction personally himself as his vast experience of Kathiawar is adequate for him to understand that this term is always used by the subjects of the State for their legitimate rulers and not for any person of position or rank however distinguished. I am sure Mr. Rendall will ask his officers and the people to reserve this term for the Nawab Saheb—our born Huzoor. Here I have to say to those who have criticised Mr. Rendall for the term Huzoor used for his person, that such criticisms are of trivial nature although I do not say they are wrong in their criticisms. But why should they fight for such trivial things at all? I have never addressed Mr. Rendall as the "Huzoor," and he has never forced me to address him as such. If they do not like, they may stop using that term and here the matter ends. We all know that there cannot be two Huzours in the Junagadh State.

In conclusion, I want to give an assurance to the readers of this letter if assurance is needed, that my motive in writing this letter is on constructive basis. I am not a man of the type who rashly runs to the press and gets his article published without giving his name. Why should a man fear to give out his honest views, which are of constructive nature? I hope I will not be misunderstood by any. This is written not with malice or ill-will against any person. I am a lover of liberty and justice and I do not think even for a moment that I transgress the limit of loyalty to my Nawab as to pray to the Government for installation is no sedition or disloyalty at all. It is on the contrary failing in one's duty to tolerate such things by keeping quiet. Mr. Rendall also must be assured that he is not my enemy and I do feel that he has obliged me by his courteous treatment whenever and wherever I have met him. I am an admirer of his abilities and justice which made him so much popular in Kathiawar when he discharged his duties in a straightforward manner during his office as Judicial Assistant to the Agent of Kathiawar. It is the same gentleman whose administration I have to criticise but I have done this not with pleasure. It is with great reluctance that I have taken up this and I would not have done so had the Nawab Saheb been installed or at least an official announcement had been made about his accession. As for other things going on in the Junagadh State I have made special enquiries and I shall write about them in your esteemed paper in future.—Yours, etc.,

CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATY,
Junagadh, February, 16.

NEW ERA AND PRESS ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your recommendation to the Governments in India to follow the example of the Burma Government, is quite appropriate and is in the same line as made by Mr. Aiyangar in the articles he contributed specially to "The Chronicle." There are at once two surprises in respect of the Government attitude to actions under the Press Act. The first is that the officials here are unwilling to fully carry out the spirit of the Royal Proclamation. That Proclamation is equally binding on His Majesty's officials and subjects. If however, it is more binding on one class than on the other it is so on the officials, inasmuch as the officials are servants besides being subjects; and the officials should have made as great a haste as possible to give the fullest effect to the Royal word. That they are, on the contrary, showing great contumacy is the first surprise. The second is that the least expected Government—Government of Burma and the Government of Sir Reginald Craddock—should have given the start in connection with withdrawing action taken under the Press Act. It should have been one of the Governors of the Presidencies who ought to have begun. That opportunity is gone and following the adage "better late than never" let the Governments follow one who should have been made to follow them.

Generally as the Governor of Bombay ought to order the cancellation of orders under the Press Act, specially is such cancellation deserved by "The Bombay Chronicle." To say nothing of the circumstances wherein the first security was imposed on "The Chronicle," the circumstances which Government used to attach that security and to impose the enhanced security are too fresh to be forgotten and demand that both these later orders be cancelled. The Rowlett Act and the subsequent misconduct of the Punjab authorities created the storm which shipwrecked "The Chronicle." Not only was the Rowlett Act the most ill-projected measure taken by the Government of India, but also did it come to cause greater loss of human life and greater damage to property than any imaginable harm which the Act was contemplated and framed to prevent. It was followed by the Satyagraha movement which was, however, completely peaceful so far as the City of Bombay was concerned—a fact accepted even by Lord Hunter. In Punjab, officials made a havoc which they wanted to suppress, but it was not allowed to be totally suppressed by the sturdy champion of subjects' rights "The Chronicle." For this act of boldness penalising action was taken against it. Now officials have themselves confessed acts that were beyond people's imagination much more beyond expression and make the orders against "The Chronicle" totally baseless. So far as the soft-nosed bullet story was concerned, it was the delay caused by somebody's subsequent and correcting wire of the same correspondent that prevented "The Chronicle" from publishing an immediate correction. The case of "The Chronicle" does not, therefore, depend only on the terms of the Royal Proclamation, but is further grounded in the baselessness of the orders issued against it. Judicial courts even review or remove their orders on applications supported by fresh evidence or evidence to contradict that which formed the material to base the original orders on. It is easier for the executive to remove their orders inasmuch as no particular procedure has to be gone through. Both the orders (i) that which forfeited the first security and (ii) that which imposed second security, ought, in fairness to "Chronicle" and in obedience to the behest of His Majesty, to be immediately withdrawn by his Excellency Sir George Lloyd.—Yours, etc.,
P. R. LELE.

MR. HORNIMAN.

"Young India" writes:—

Everybody was looking forward to Mr. Horniman's return before long. If the Royal Proclamation includes any political cases at all, Mr. Horniman's is undoubtedly included in it. We therefore regret to find that Mr. Horniman's passport has been or is reported to have been refused at the instance of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay. Mr. Horniman's fault lies in his strength and his fearless exposure of wrong. His language, we admit, is sometimes reckless, but his is a recklessness that tells because it is combined with knowledge. Mr. Horniman's recklessness comes from conviction; it is not a result of bravado.

Sir George Lloyd is going presently to lead a democratic assembly. Surely he is not afraid of a man who has been eminently successful in infusing the democratic spirit in us. Nobody who wants to do only what is right and just and does not mind frank and forceful criticism of his policy need fear Mr. Horniman. We trust therefore that his Excellency will reconsider his decision and withdraw the reported embargo on Mr. Horniman's passport and thus enable Bombay to welcome one who has endeared himself to it and India by a thousand services to those who needed them.

INDEPENDENCE OF FINLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

The independence of Finland having been recognised by His Majesty's Government, the Finnish Government desires to establish an honorary Vice-Consulate at Calcutta. The Consul-General for Finland in London has asked the Bengal Government to inform this to the Commercial community, in order that persons wishing to take up the appointment could send their applications to him.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 & 12 months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue Treasury Bills for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For 3 months' Bills	Ra. 99.20%	representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 3.3309%
" 6 "	" 97.12%	representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4.6036%
" 9 "	" 96.90%	representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4.7465%
" 12 "	" 95.00%	representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5.2632%

4. Bills will be repayable at Maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Calcutta, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th % on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rate payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles or order
to the payment of Rs. at the Bank of
of the Government of India day of 1920.

DOLATRAM KASHIRAM & Co.,

Rogay Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

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THE BIRMINGHAM SMALL ARMS CO. LTD., Birmingham, England.



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Keep a bottle of "KOKO" handy. Use it night and morning. You will be really astonished at the improvement shown after fourteen days' regular treatment.
You can obtain "KOKO" at any Chemist's Store.



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A study in expression
THESE pictures strikingly demonstrate the fact that not only do glasses not detract from but often decidedly improve the appearance. It is largely a matter of a wisely chosen pattern—plus fitting with judgment.
Service of this character is always available at any establishment of
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N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it—why not bring your family doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be adduced?

RAILWAY MEN'S GRIEVANCES

MASS MEETING AT JHANSI.

A mass meeting of railway men was held at Jhansi on Saturday last and was attended by delegates from different parts of the Railway. Mr. J. H. Abbott, presided. The President in the course of his speech said, It needs no great mathematician to prove that the cost of living has increased abnormally, and it must be conceded as a perfectly logical conclusion, that the present scale of pay in all departments which was regulated by conditions obtaining in more normal times, cannot be considered adequate to provide the needs of the present day. I understand that you have made several attempts to bring this home to the Railway Authorities without any measure of success, and that you are gathered here this evening en masse, to consider ways and means of pressing for early redress. There are men among you, perhaps, who would advocate a general and immediate strike, but as a business man of experience, and the recognised friend of railway men throughout India, I would urge upon you, with all the emphasis at my command, the need for exercising patience and self-restraint, however intolerable your position might be, as the policy of a strike would be fatal to a satisfactory and sympathetic settlement of your claims. If you will just pause to consider the matter, you will realise, that by striking you alienate, not only the very people from whom you are seeking assistance, but the general public as well, while at its very best the result of a strike can only be a compromise, which means that your grievances will not altogether be removed, and that a few months hence, the spirit of discontent will begin to exert itself again, leading to a similar crisis. On the other hand, by representing your cause in a constitutional way, you will not be prejudicing your employers or the public against you, and they will be inclined to help you, because they realise the same as you and I do, that the conditions of living to-day cannot be covered by a scale of pay introduced before the general rise in prices. I had an interview with Sir Charles Armstrong, the Chairman of the Home Board of Directors of your Railway and Sir Lawrence Hepper, your Agent, at Jhansi on the 30th January last, and I assure you gentlemen, that they are more than prepared to consider any reasonable demands justified by the altered conditions of today. Now review the position from the standpoint of your employers. An adequate increase sanctioned to the existing scale of salaries will mean an increased expenditure of not less than 100 lakhs of Rupees annually, without any corresponding increase in the annual income. No commercial undertaking could possibly consider such a proposition in the interests of its shareholders but if a relative increase in the earnings could be introduced, the problem would assume quite another aspect.

"INCREASE THIRD CLASS FARES."

I would suggest that the third class passenger fares should be increased a trifle and the Goods rate enhanced a little to swell the income to counteract the increased expenditure resulting from an improved scale of pay for all departments. The third class traffic comprises chiefly the great mass of the cultivating population who have benefited largely by the War, and it is quite reasonable to expect that they should contribute towards covering the extra expenditure. As a landowner myself, I compute the value of the annual outturn to have increased by 200 to 400 per cent over pre-war valuation due to the higher prices prevailing. The servant class provides a fair proportion of the third class traffic; their wages have been increased from 100 to 250 per cent, since the War, while the petty shopkeepers and merchants who will also be affected, have put up the prices of their goods to such an extent on every available pretext that they have doubled and trebled their profits over the pre-war period. A small increase in railway fares would hardly touch the pockets of these classes, and would certainly not constitute any legitimate grievance. But you must not forget or lose sight of the fact that the Railway is the servant of the Public, and that however easy it may seem, it is a most difficult matter for your Agent to raise the passenger fares unless a very strong case can be made out to justify the increase under working expenses. I would strongly advise you to strive for a similar settlement to that recently offered by Government to the Telegraph Department, whose demands are about to be investigated by a committee appointed for the purpose on which I have been doing the honour of being asked to serve. I would strongly advocate your working on the same principle, and asking Government through your Agent and the Railway Board, to appoint a similar Committee with a Commercial man as President, to consider the altered conditions prevailing since the war with the resulting enhanced cost of living, with a view to standardising the pay of the three State worked Railways and bringing the company worked Railways into line. Such a Committee would be chiefly composed of men of standing and experience, unprejudiced to the interests of the Railwaymen, and would consider the whole question impartially in all its bearings, and in sending forward its recommendations for increasing the scale of salaries would suggest ways and means of meeting the extra expenditure. A settlement on this basis would satisfy both the employer and the employed, and at the same time silence the voice of the Public with regard to any increase in the passenger fares, or the Goods rates. No other form of settlement will fully satisfy your need. In the recent Railway Strike in Great Britain, the large Railway Companies were unable to cope with the situation and came to an agreement with the men till the Government finally stepped in and brought the Strike to a satisfactory conclusion. The means adopted by them were in principle similar to the advice I have given you. What was the result? A minimum increase of 110 per cent, to the wages of the Railwayman and a rise in the passenger fares to meet the increased expenditure. This is the only solution of the problem before you, and since you demands are far more moderate than those of your counterparts in Britain, I have no hesitation in predicting that they will be sympathetically heard and reasonably arbitrated, if you represent your case in a constitutional way and continue loyally working for your employers however hard the conditions might be till your grievances are remedied.

Tussures of all shades, Mill as well as handmade, of best mercerised yarn, and of fine finish.

Hollands of various shades, of superior quality.

Checks in numerous latest designs in fast colours. Mill as well as handmade of best text.

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Silks, Surat, Shikarpur, Ahmedabad, &c., &c., handmade Silks in all different shades and varieties, suitable for Suits, Shirtings, Sarries, Frocks, &c., &c.

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Mulls of different qualities.

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We give here list of some of our goods, but it is impossible to enumerate each and every article of our stock in more than

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Utilize your leisure time to-day, to Come, See and Select your required articles.

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Shirtings, Mercerised Striped, Fast coloured in attractive designs in all qualities.

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A C fine texture quality.

B K G very good quality for ordinary use.

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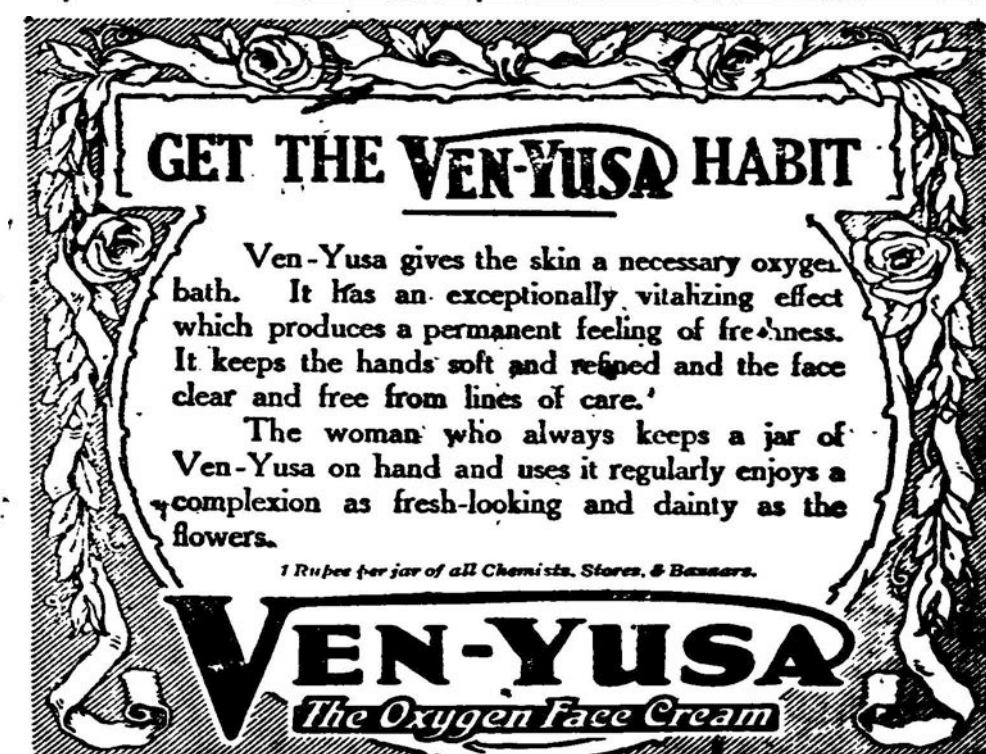
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Look, Mother! If Tongue is Coated, cleanse the liver and bowels with "California Syrup of Figs."

Mother! Your child isn't naturally cross and peevish. See if the tongue is coated; this is a sure sign that its little stomach, liver and bowels need attention at once.
When listless, pale, feverish, "stuffy" with cold, throat sore; when the child has tainted breath and doesn't eat, sleep or act naturally, or has stomach-ache or diarrhoea, remember, a gentle liver and bowel cleansing should always be the first treatment given.
Nothing equals "California Syrup of Figs" for children's ills; give a teaspoonful, and in a few hours all the waste matter, sour bile and fermenting food clogged in the bowels pass out of the system, and you have a healthy and playful child again. All children love this harmless, delicious "fruit laxative," and it never fails to effect a good "inside cleansing." Directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups are plainly on the bottle.
Keep it handy in your home. A little given to-day saves a sick child to-morrow, but get the genuine.
CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS
NATURE'S PLEASANT LAXATIVE.
Remember imitations are sometimes substituted, so look and see that your bottle bears the name of the "California Fig Syrup Company." All leading chemists and bazaars sell "California Syrup of Figs" in two sizes.

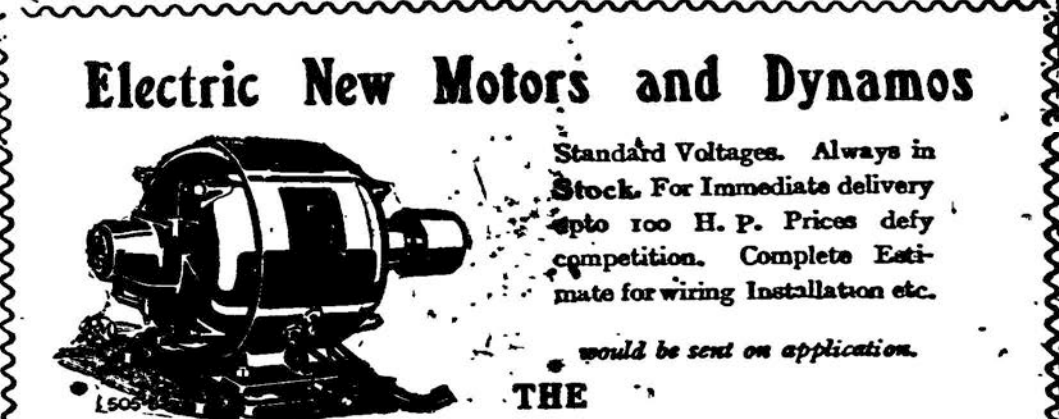
expedient. This is the only solution of the problem before you, and since you demands are far more moderate than those of your counterparts in Britain, I have no hesitation in predicting that they will be sympathetically heard and reasonably arbitrated, if you represent your case in a constitutional way and continue loyally working for your employers however hard the conditions might be till your grievances are remedied.



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Ven-Yusa gives the skin a necessary oxygen bath. It has an exceptionally vitalizing effect which produces a permanent feeling of freshness. It keeps the hands soft and refined and the face clear and free from lines of care.
The woman who always keeps a jar of Ven-Yusa on hand and uses it regularly enjoys a complexion as fresh-looking and dainty as the flowers.
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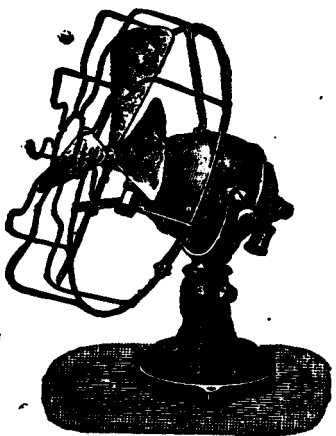
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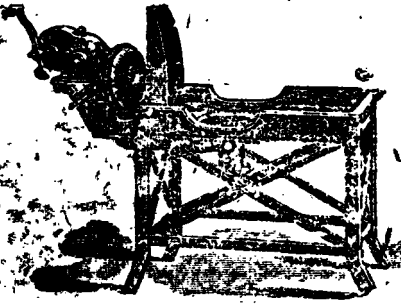
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